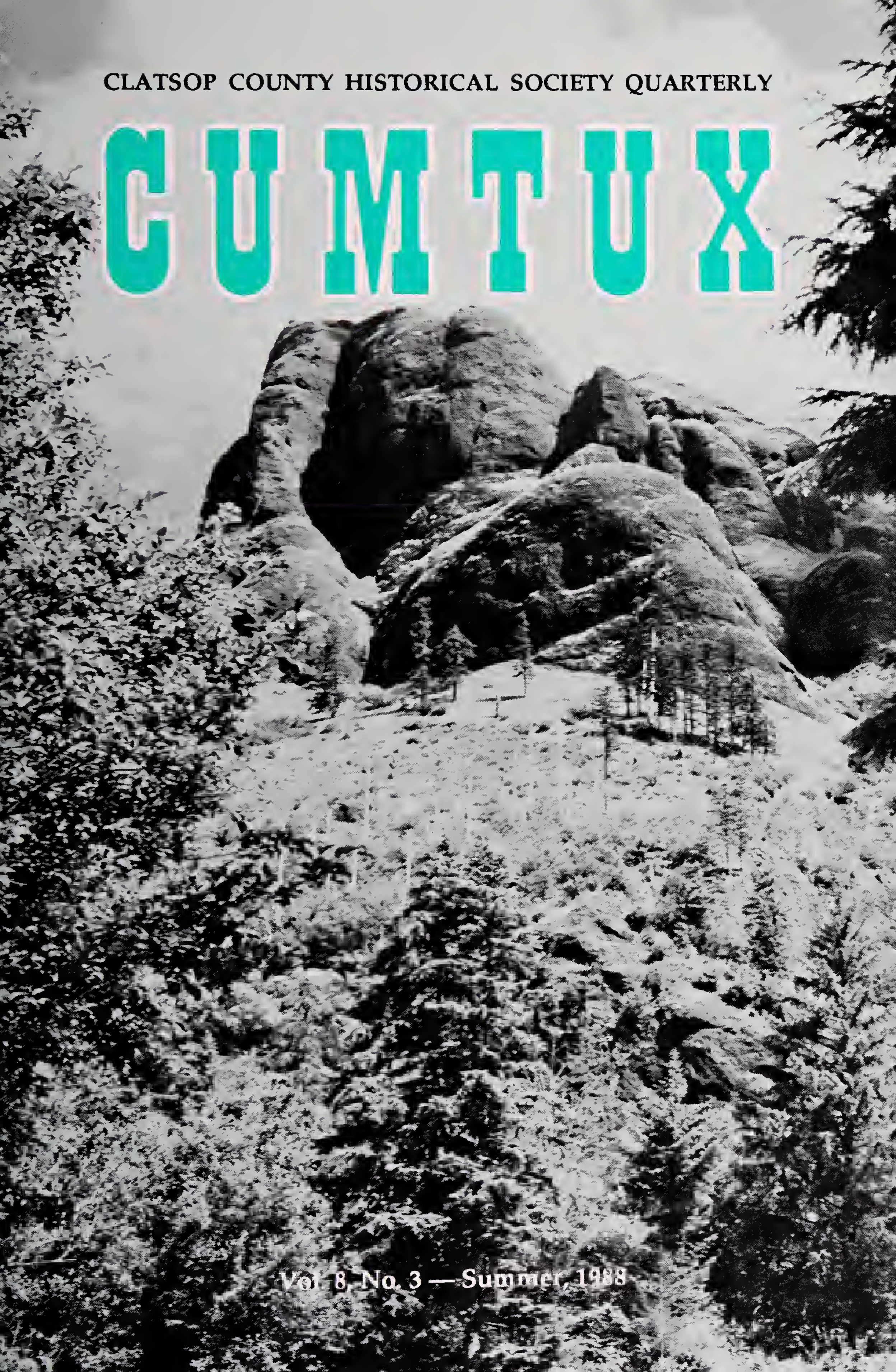
CLATSOP COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY

# CUMTUX



Vol. 8, No. 3 — Summer, 1988

# *FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK:*

The first editor, Roger T. Tetlow, introduced the Clatsop County Historical Society's Quarterly, *CUMTUX,* in December, 1980. This Number One issue carried Editor Tetlow's words as to its responsible message. I quote:

"We mourn the disappearance of much of the early history of the county. Too many pioneers and early residents lived and died without leaving written and photographic evidence of their lives here. And too often heirs and others have discarded the concrete evidences that were left without being aware of of the value of this memorabilia to future generations. But now we have a vehicle to preserve this valuable and interesting information. We hope that *CUMTUX* in the future will become one of the main sources of the history of Clatsop County."

I was able to contribute articles to that very first issue and most of the subsequent Quarterlies which were to follow. I took over the editorship for the Summer 1986 issue and the ensuing magazines to this issue, as Roger Tetlow wished to return to writing biographies. He is the author of *"The Astorian"*, the personal history of DeWitt Clinton Ireland, pioneer newspaperman, and is currently working on the history of a pioneer Astoria cannery owner.

I have been honored to be a member of the Clatsop County Historical Society during its greatest reach into the future and its care and concern for the past in Oregon. With the furnishing of the Flavel House as the magnificent example of a 19th Century Victorian home and the completion of the aristocratic, 1902 Astoria City Hall into the fine Clatsop Heritage Museum, the Society is enjoying its finest era. I believe the *CUMTUX* has contributed much to this progress by reaching out across the United States and even beyond to encourage membership, which has quadrupled in the past eight years.

I will relinquish editorship to Jim Dennon with this issue, but continue to contribute articles for *CUMTUX*.

I am grateful for the response from our members who continually supported my endeavors with wonderful manuscripts, suggestions, photos, and especially words of encouragement.

To Walter Vernstrom, the man who handled the graphics with such classic ease, though often modern machines failed us, I leave a wish for a future free from picas and oracles and full of oils, charcoals and canvasses.

Evelyn G. Hankel

# CUMTUX

CLATSOP COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
QUARTERLY Vol. 8, No. 3 - Summer 1988

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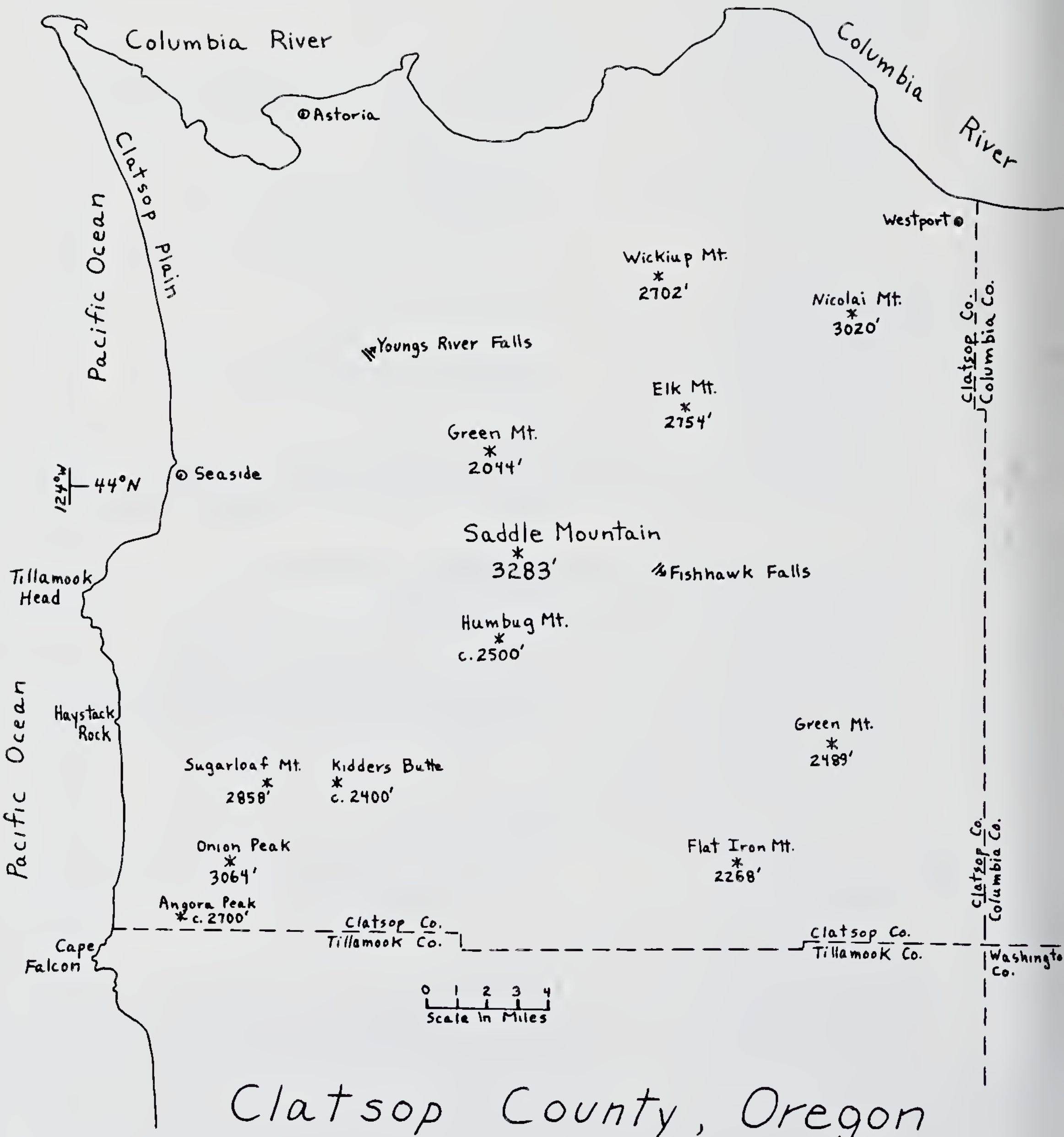
COVER: Saddle Mountain as seen from the parking lot of Saddle Mountain State Park, 8 miles northeast of Necanicum Junction off the Sunset Highway (U.S. 26). The 3,000 acre park is in a game refuge. A trail leads from this parking and picnic area to the top of the 3,283 foot mountain. (Photo courtesy of Oregon State Highway Department.)

CUMTUX: Chinook jargon:
"To know . . . acknowledge . . . to inform."



Clatsop County, Oregon

# The Natural History of Saddle Mountain Clatsop County, Oregon

**by Robert J. Carson**
**Department of Geology, Whitman College**

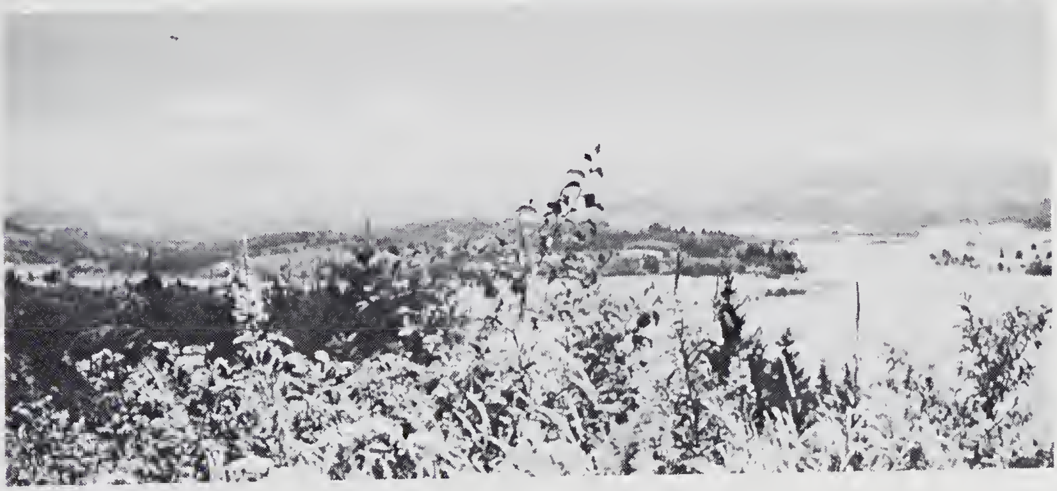
SADDLE MOUNTAIN is the highest peak in northwestern Oregon and is visible from the Pacific Ocean, the Columbia River, and many parts of Clatsop County *(Figures 1 and 2)*. From the summit on a clear day one can see much of the northern Oregon Coast Range and some of the Cascade volcanoes. Saddle Mountain is composed of volcanic rock, but was it a volcano? What did the Ice Ages have to do with the unusual flora on Saddle Mountain?

## GEOGRAPHY

Saddle Mountain State Park is accessible by a road leading north from the Sunset Highway (U.S. 26). A three-mile trail leads from the parking lot (at an elevation just above 1600') to the summit *(Figure 3)*. The northwest trending summit ridge of Saddle Mountain is 1 1/2 miles long and is dominated by three peaks (Figure 4). The northwestern or highest point (3283') used to have a forest fire lookout *(Figure 5)*; the central and southeastern peaks have elevations of 3279' and about 3100' respectively. Youngs River drains the northern side of Saddle Mountain, Lewis and Clark River heads on the southwest flank of the mountain, and the headwaters of Humbug and Fishhawk Creeks are on the eastern end of the mountain.

Saddle Mountain is the most prominent peak in a line of mountains that crosses the northwest corner of Oregon from the Columbia River to the Pacific Ocean *(Figure 6, and see map)*. Each of the Clatsop County peaks has a summit elevation of more than 2000 feet above sea level. From northeast to southeast they are: Nicolai Mountain (3020'), Elk Mountain (2754'), Saddle Mountain (3283'), Humbug Mountain (about 2500'), Kidders Butte (almost 2400'), Sugarloaf Mountain (2858'), Onion Peak (3064'), and Angora Peak (over 2700').

**Figure 1. From the Astor Column in Astoria is a view up Youngs Bay to Saddle Mountain, left horizon, 17 miles to the southeast. (Photo by R. J. Carson.)**



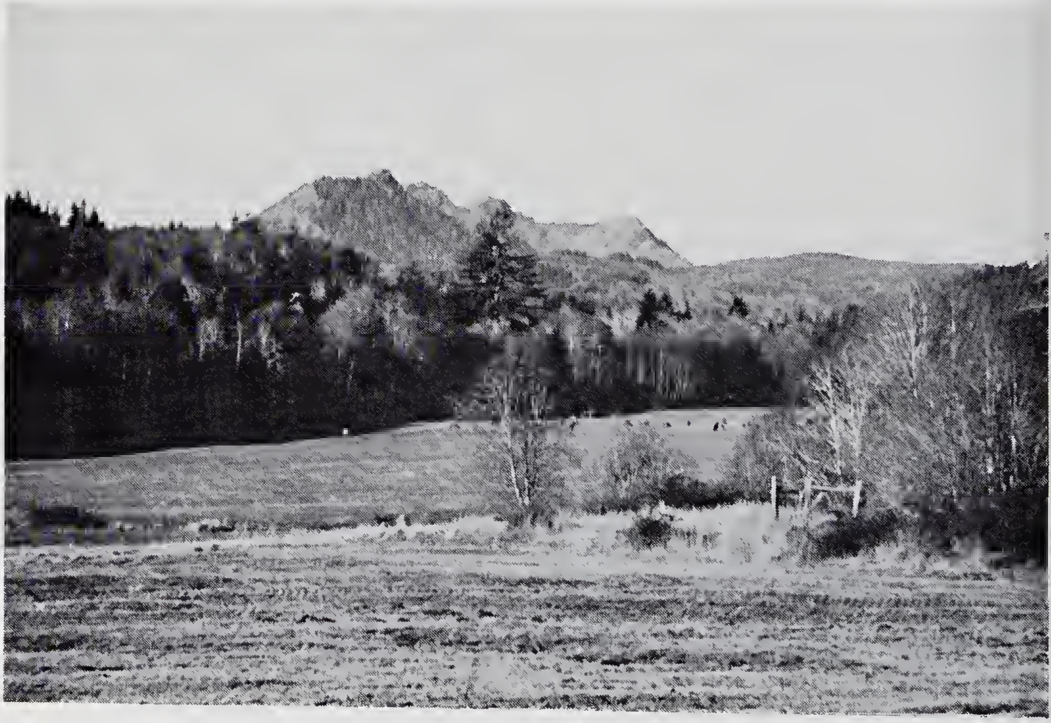
Just southwest of Angora Peak are the cliffs of Cape Falcon in Oswald D. West State Park in northwestern Tillamook County. Other high points in Clatsop County include Wickiup Mountain (2702', north of Elk Mountain), Green Mountain (2044', northwest of Saddle Mountain), and two peaks in the southeastern part of the county, Flat Iron Mountain (2268') and another Green Mountain (2489').

## GEOLOGY

All of the high peaks in Clatsop County are supported by resident basalt. The same is true for Cape Falcon, for notable landmarks on the coast of Clatsop County such as Haystack Rock and Tillamook Head (Carson, 1987), and for most spectacular waterfalls in the area such as Youngs River Falls and Fishhawk Falls. There is considerable variety in the exact nature of this basalt. Basalt is a dark, fine-grained, volcanic rock which may occur as lava flows, pillows, breccia, ash, or dikes and sills. Basaltic pillows *(Figure 7)* are rounded masses with glassy edges; they form when basaltic magma erupts under water, or occasionally when it burrows into wet sediments. Basaltic breccia *(Figure 8)* consists of angular volcanic rock fragments; it commonly develops when a hot lava flow breaks up in cold water. A typical temperature for basaltic magma is 1100 degrees Centigrade or 2000 degrees Fahrenheit *(Bullard, 1984).*

Dikes and sills are tabular bodies of solidified magma that worked its way through pre-existing rocks or sediments. Dikes cut across rock layers *(Figure 9);* the magma may move along fractures. Most of the strata in Clatsop County are subhorizontal (with dips less than 20 degrees), so most of the dikes are near vertical. Saddle Mountain is basaltic interlaced with thin dikes *(Baldwin, 1952)(Figure 10).* Sills are parallel to rock layers and are usually subhorizontal. A sandwich results if

**Figure 2. Saddle Mountain dominates the skyline from the elk-feeding area at Jewell, which is 8 miles to the east. (Photo by R. J. Carson.)**



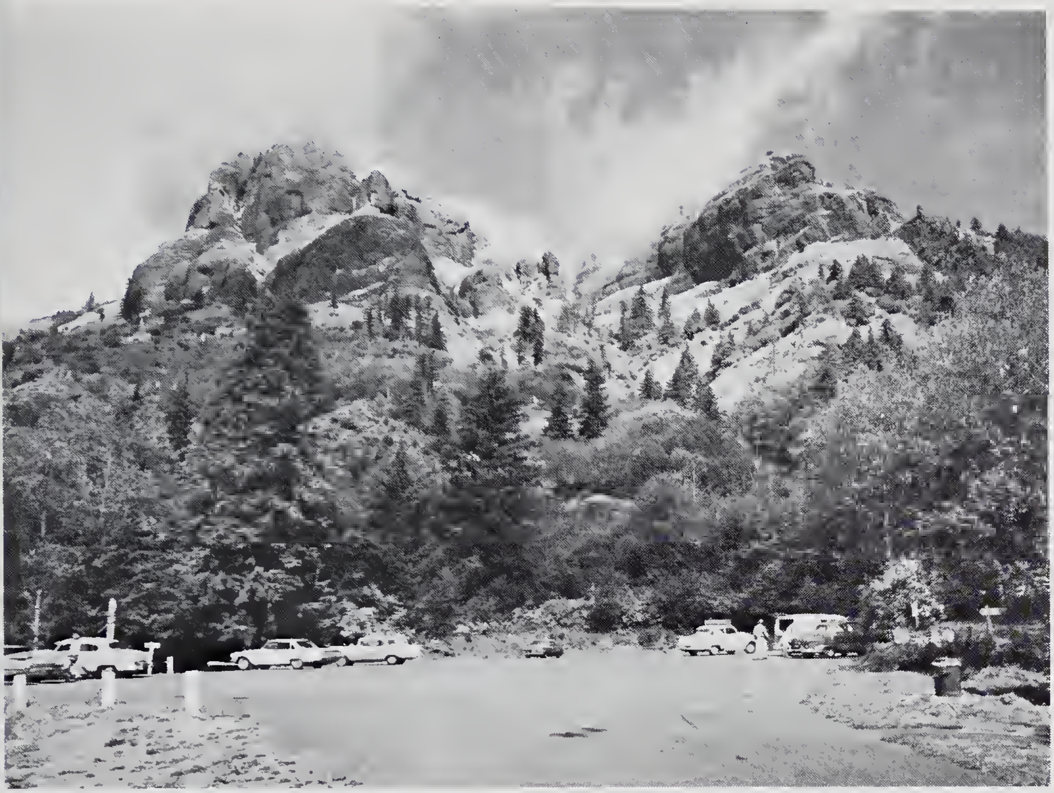


**Figure 3. Southwest side of Saddle Mountain viewed from parking lot. From here a trail leads to the summit, often in the clouds, more than 1600 feet above. (Oregon State Highway Department photo.)**

magma squeezes between two layers of sediments and cools as a sill. There is a basaltic sandwich at Youngs River Falls, with mudstones of the Astoria Formation as the bread *(Niem and Niem, 1985)*.

Lava flows, dikes, and sills may exhibit columnar jointing which develops as the magma cools. The polygonal columns form as the lava contracts (magma has less density and more volume than rock). The columns are oriented parallel to the direction of heat flow. Most of the heat from a tabular igneous body escapes to the sides. Therefore, column orientation is more or less vertical in subhorizontal sills and lava flows, whereas the long axes of the columns are nearly horizontal in steeply dipping dikes *(Figures 8 and 9)*.

In general in Clatsop County the rock units are younger toward the northwest. The basalts in the vicinity of Flat Iron Mountain and Green Mountain in the southeastern part of the county are Eocene, or about 40 million years old *(Niem and Niem, 1985)*. Considering the fact that our solar system is 4.6 billion years old, less than 1% of the history of the Earth has occurred since that volcanism took place in southeastern Clatsop County. The basalts in Saddle Mountain in the central part of the county are Miocene, or about 15 million years old *(Snavely and others, 1973)*. The sediments of the Clatsop Plain between Seaside and the Columbia River are Pleistocene and Holocene (the last 2 million years of earth history).

### Early Geological Investigations

Baldwin (1952) summarized the geological investigations of Saddle Mountain and discussed the present landforms of the peaks. Earlier work indicated that Saddle Mountain was the

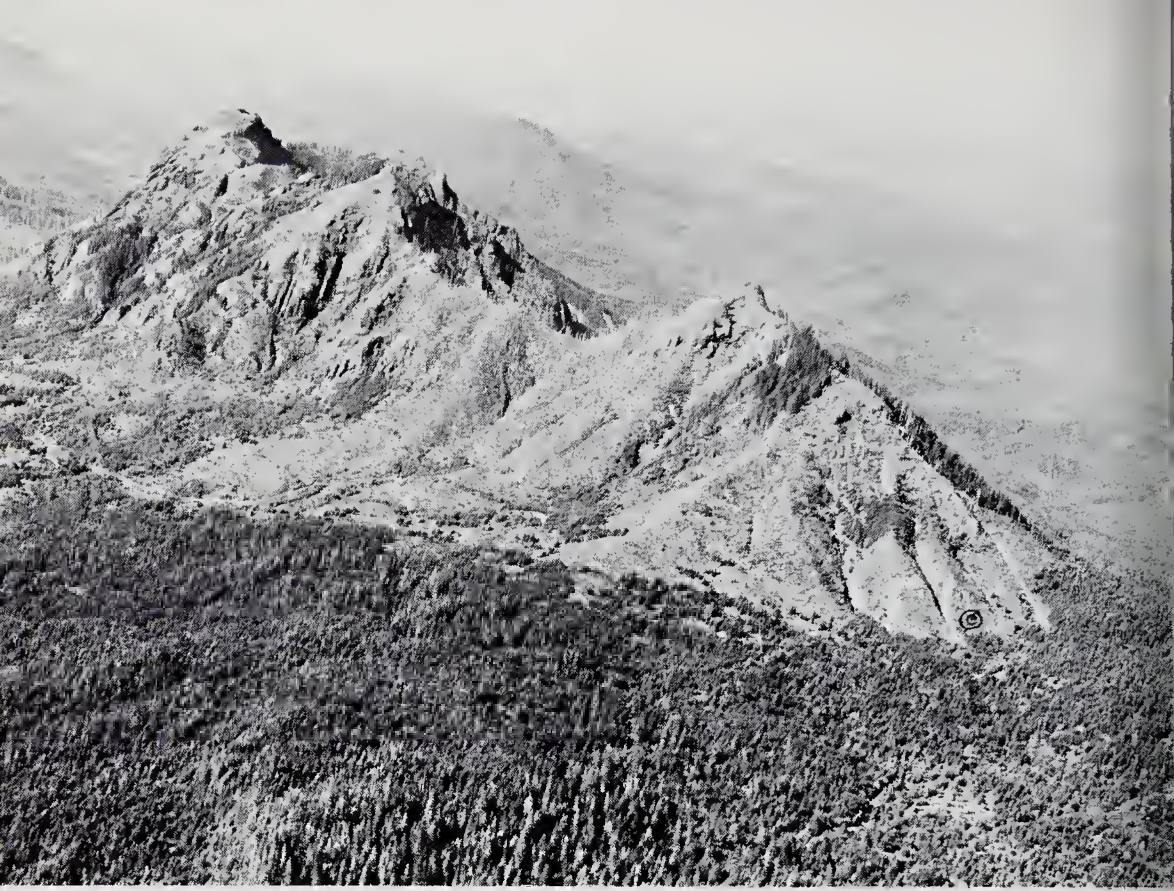


**Figure 4.** Oblique aerial photograph of Saddle Mountain. To the north the Columbia River is visible beyond the northwestern (left), central, and southeast (right) peak. The mountain's relief exceeds 2000 feet. (Copyrighted photo courtesy of Leonard Delano.)

center of extrusion of basaltic magma which chilled beneath water to become breccia. The presence of occasional pillows also suggests subaqueous eruption of the basalts *(Figure 7)*. The volcanic breccia which form the upper 1300' of Saddle Mountain overlies mudstones and sandstones of the Astoria Formation. The fossils in these sedimentary rocks tell us two important facts: (1) the Astoria Formation is Miocene in age, and (2) the sediments are marine *(Baldwin, 1981)*. (The west coast of North America was just east of Saddle Mountain in the Miocene.) The fact that the breccia overlies marine sediments suggests that the volcanism occured under the sea. Because the breccia overlies the Astoria Formation, one might assume that the volcanics are younger than the sedimentary rocks.

As stated before, the Saddle Mountain breccias contain many dikes *(Figures 8 and 10)*. Because the dikes crosscut the breccias, the dikes should be younger. Usually dikes indicate routes of movement from a magma chamber, perhaps to an eruption at the surface. Erosion has removed what is above the Saddle Mountain dikes, so we do not know if there was a volcano rising above the sea.

To the northeast of Saddle Mountain are basaltic breccias of the same age in Elk and Wickiup Mountains; the same is true of high places southwest of Saddle Mountain, from Humbug Mountain to Angora Peak *(Baldwin, 1952; Niem and Niem, 1985)*. The breccias are as much as 2000 feet thick and contain pillows in places.

Baldwin (1952) considered Saddle

Mountain and nearby peaks to be "erosional remnant(s) of a widespread series of submarine volcanic breccia(s)." After the deposition of the sediments of the Astoria Formation and the basaltic breccias, the Coast Range was uplifted above sea level. Streams dissected the area, cutting through the resistant breccias and into the underlying erodible mudstones of the Astoria Formation. Although the breccias and dikes are relatively strong, the combination of fine-grained sedimentary rocks and high precipitation leads to instability and mass movement *(Beaulieu, 1973)*. Baldwin (1952) described how erosion and landsliding resulted in wide valleys and isolated mountains: "Undercutting of the breccia and slumpage of blocks has facilitated the retreat of steep slopes thus widening the valleys and leaving residual masses of breccia as peaks" *(Figure 10)*.

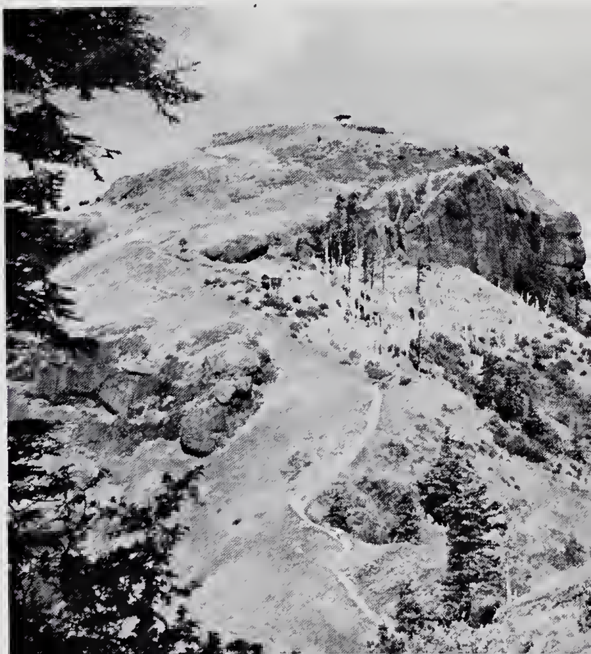
### Inland Basalts

The Columbia River Basalt Group is an enormous volume of Miocene lava flows comprising the Columbia Plateau of eastern Washington and Oregon. More than 99% of the basalt was erupted within a 3,000,000 year period occuring about 15 million years ago *(Swanson and Wright, 1978)*. The lavas were erupted from fissures (now indicated by dikes) in southeastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, and adjacent Idaho. The basalt flows traveled in a generally westward direction at about three to ten miles per hour *(Swanson and Wright, 1978)*. The lava flows were able to cross the ancestral Cascade Range through a 37-mile wide lowland which stretched from the present-day Columbia River Gorge south into Oregon *(Beeson and Tolan, 1987)*. It has long been recognized that lava flows of the Columbia River Basalt Group "form the high hills and ridges from Portland to the northeastern part of the Oregon Coast Range and form steep cliffs along the lower Columbia River as far west as Cathlamet, Washington, and Westport, Oregon 25 miles east of Astoria" *(Niem and Van Atta, 1973)*.

### Coastal Basalts

Miocene basalts along the coast from Seal Rocks, Oregon, to Hoquiam, Washington were studied by Snavely and others (1973). They recognized that the coastal basalts are identical in age, mineralogy, and chemistry to certain parts of the Columbia River Basalt Group. They concluded that the coastal basalts and the lava flows originating in the eastern Columbia Plateau were produced from the same magmas. Snavely and others (1973) recognized, as had earlier workers, that the coastal basalts were interbedded with Miocene marine sedimentary rocks. The geologists also noted that the coastal basalts were erupted from vents marked by dikes and sills of the same composition. They were puzzled about what sort of regional mechanism could produce simultaneous and identical basalts on the

**Figure 5. The U. S. Forest Service lookout and cabin are long gone from the northwestern peak, here seen from near the saddle just southeast of the summit. (Oregon State Highway Department photo.)**



Columbia Plateau and along the coast.

### A New Interpretation of Old Data

In 1979 Beeson and others proposed an alternative hypothesis. Until then geologists still believed that the breccias of Saddle Mountain and adjacent peaks and other basalts of the northern Oregon and southern Washington coasts were of local origin. Beeson and others (1979) argued that all of the Miocene basalts of the Columbia Plateau and of Clatsop County and vicinity originated in southeastern Washington, northeastern Oregon, and adjacent Idaho. After the lavas covered the Columbia Plateau and flowed westward along the general route of the Columbia River, they invaded and deformed soft sediments in estuarine and deltaic environments. Beeson and others (1979) proposed that the coastal basalts of Oregon and Washington, including those of Saddle Mountain, "are extensions of lava flows from the Columbia Plateau and that their common occurrence as dikes and sills is a consequence of the interaction of thick flows of dense, basaltic lava with soft, less dense, water-saturated sediments of estuaries and deltas over which they moved."

### The Ice Ages

The unusual flora on Saddle Mountain is related to climatic changes during the Ice Ages of the past two million years. The Ice Ages contained alternating glaciations, when the climate averaged about 3 to 12 degrees Centigrade (5 to 22 degrees Fahrenheit) colder than today's *(Flint, 1971)*, and interglaciations with a climate similar to the present. During each glaciation, ice covered most of Canada and parts of the United States, including peaks in the Cascade Range and the Klamath and Olympic Mountains. Although it is possible that some of the highest peaks in the Oregon

**Figure 6. From the summit of Saddle Mountain is a good view of the forested northern Oregon Coast Range. A line of basaltic mountains, the highest of which is Onion Peak over 14 miles away, stretches southwest toward the Pacific Ocean. See map. (Oregon Department of Transportation photo.)**

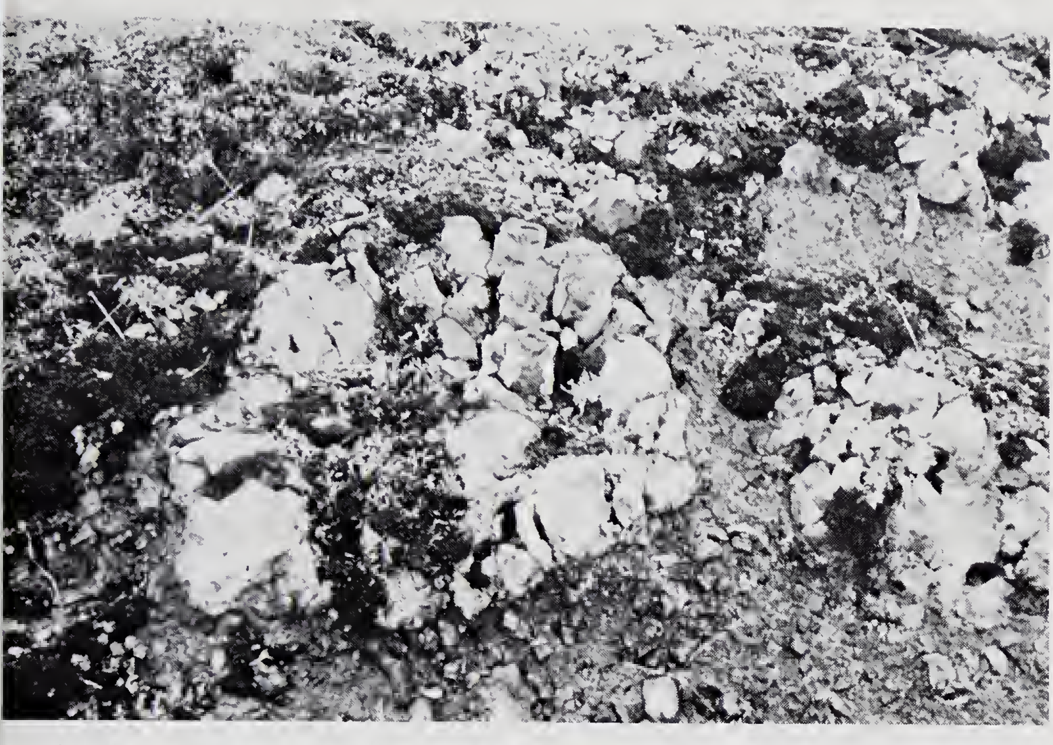


**Figure 7. Basaltic pillows, or pillow lava, at Saddle Mountain. These two pillows are about one to two feet in diameter (see knife for scale) and are surrounded by more erodible breccia. (Photo by Ewart Baldwin.)**

Coast Range were glaciated *(Baldwin, 1974)*, there is no evidence that glaciers ever formed on Saddle Mountain.

Saddle Mountain "seems to have been a refugium for many plant species during the last ice advance" *(Alaback and Frenkel, 1978)*. When climate changes, as it did many times during the Ice Ages, plants and animals have three choices: adaptation, migration, and/or extinction *(Flint, 1971)*. Much of the flora and fauna of western Canada migrated south into Washington and Oregon during the cold glaciations when most of their habitat became ice covered. The last glaciation ended about 10,000 years ago, and was followed by the relatively warm present climate. Under such conditions, the organisms used to the cold climate of the Pacific Northwest, including Clatsop County, could adapt, migrate, or become extinct. Migration to escape the heat could be in two direction: north in latitude and/or up in elevation. Thus many of the rare plants on top of Saddle Mountain, Marys Peak, and a few other high places in the Oregon Coast Range are survivors of the Ice Ages.

## CLIMATE

Most of this climatic summary is taken from Detling (1954) and Alaback and Frenkel (1978). Northwestern Oregon is in the belt of prevailing westerly winds. Saddle Mountain is dominated by cool northwesterly winds in summer and by relatively mild southwesterly winds in winter. Precipitation probably exceeds 120 inches per year on the upper west-facing slopes. Most of the rainfall occurs from October through March; the frequent fog provides summer moisture for many plants.

A mild moist climate exists at the base of Saddle Mountain, with a mean annual temperature of below 10 degrees Centigrade (50 degrees Fahrenheit). Near the summit the mean annual tem-

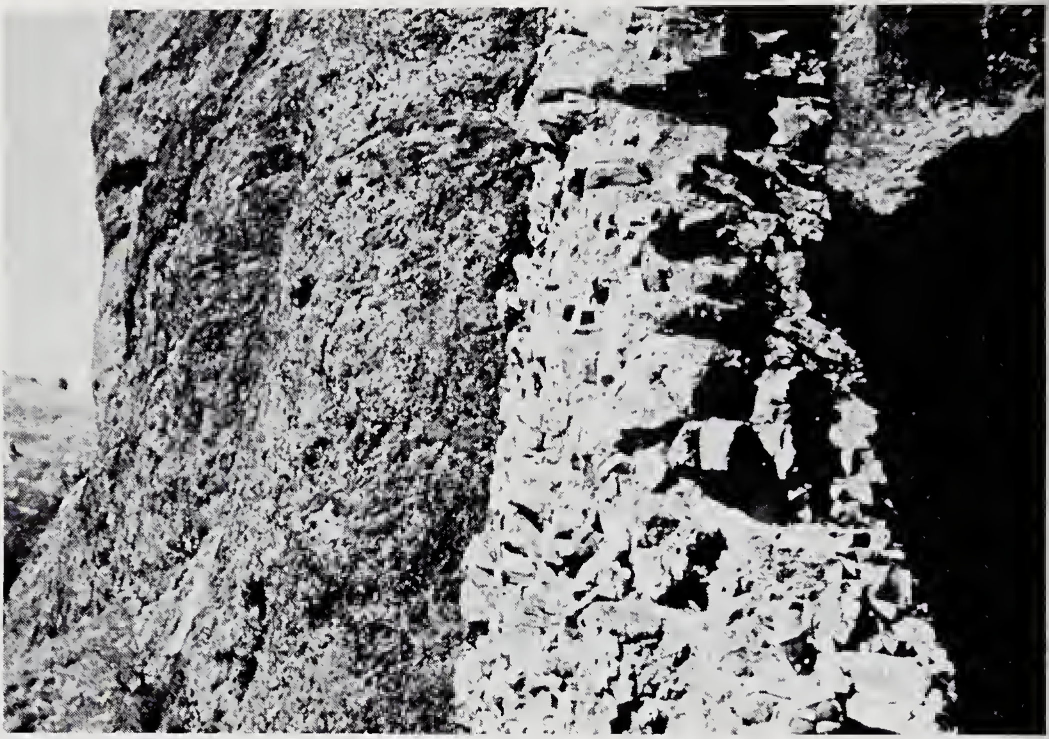
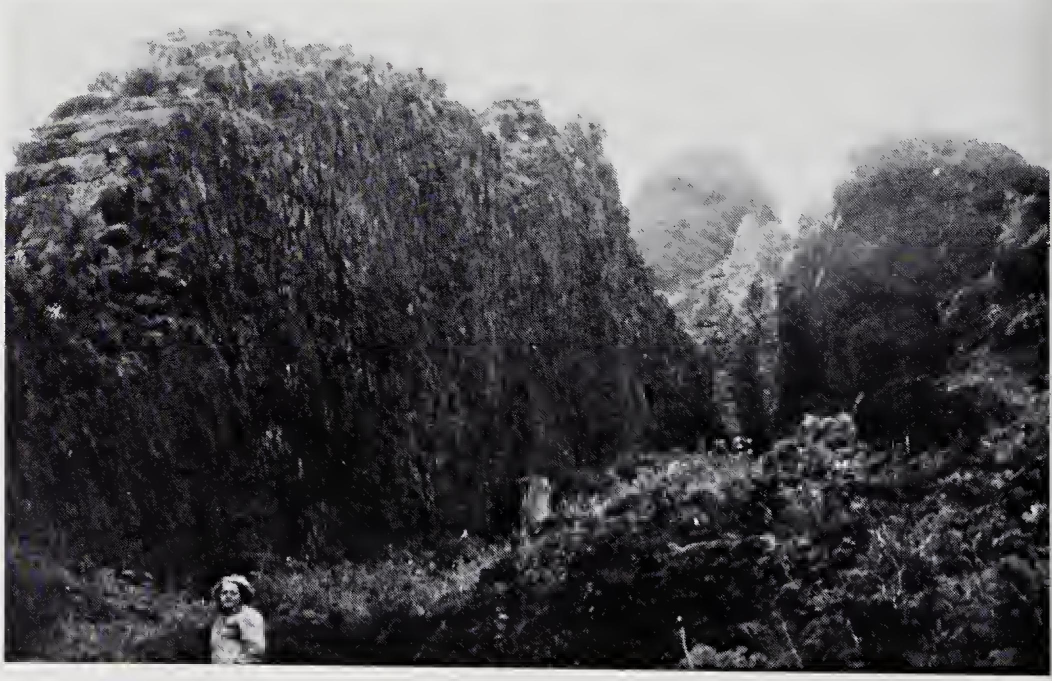


Figure 8. Dike cutting vertically through volcanic breccia. Basaltic breccia is visible in the left half of the photo and above the dike's shadow on the right. The more resistant basaltic dike exhibits horizontal columnar joints. In the bottom of the photo is botonist LeRoy Detling sitting on the dike for scale. (Photo by Ewart Baldwin.)

Figure 9. Dikes may be so resistant compared to the rocks they intrude that they form walls. Note the horizontal columnar joints in this vertical dike at Saddle Mountain. In the background the dike cuts between two "hills" of basaltic breccia. In the foreground is biologist M. C. Hankel for scale. (Photo by R. J. Carson.)



perature is probably at least 4 degrees Centigrade (7 degrees Fahrenheit) cooler; the mountain top is covered with ice and snow during much of the winter. Snow may fall on the upper slopes any time between November and May; snow at the base of the mountain (about 1600' elevation) reaches a depth of as much as four feet, and on the north slope of Saddle mountain snow banks may last well into summer. These climatic facts, "coupled with the sparseness or lack of protecting forest cover due to the shallow soil on the steep upper slopes, contribute to an ecological situation approaching in some ways that which occurs above 5,000 feet on other mountains of the Pacific Northwest" *(Detling, 1954).*

## PLANTS

Saddle Mountain has one of the richest floras in the Northwest! A list of 301 species of vascular plants that have been identified there was prepared by Kenton Chambers, curator of the Oregon State University Herbarium; the list is Appendix VI of the report by Alaback and Frenkel (1978).

Saddle Mountain lies near the border between the Sitka Spruce and the Western Hemlock vegetation zones, but near the summit supports meadow vegetation generally described as grass balds *(Franklin and Dyrness, 1973).* Also at higher elevations, where winter snowpack persists and along cold air drainages, is a Pacific Silver Fir vegetation zone *(Alaback and Frenkel, 1978).*

"The Sitka Spruce Zone generally occurs on the wettest slopes, usually west-facing and with V-shaped notches catching the incoming precipitation" *(Alaback and Frenkel, 1978).* Dominant plant species are Sitka spruce, western hemlock, western red cedar, red alder, vine maple, swordfern, wood sorrel, huckleberries, and Oregon grape.

The most abundant vegetation zone in the Saddle Mountain area is the Western Hemlock Zone *(Alaback and Frenkel, 1978).* These forests are further east on the mountain and are dominated by Douglas-fir, red alder, western hemlock, Oregon grape, swordfern and huckleberries.

In the Pacific Northwest the Pacific Silver Fir Zone generally occurs further north and at higher elevations *(Franklin and Dyrness, 1973)*, but it is represented near the top of Saddle Mountain. The tree species of this zone include noble fir, Pacific silver fir, western hemlock, Douglas-fir and western red cedar.

Alaback and Frenkel (1978) provided a summary of non-forest vegetation at Saddle Mountain. The cause of the grassy balds or meadows that occur around the three peaks is debated by ecologists. Possible factors include previous fires, thin soils, and heavy trampling and grazing by elk and deer. Many rare plant species exist on rocky, inaccessible habitats because of extreme environmental conditions and the lack of grazing and trampling pressure.

Saddle Mountain is botanically famous for its many wildflowers, some of which are rare. Rare and endangered species include: Saddle Mountain saxifrage, Saddle Mountain bittercress, Alaskan long-awned sedge, wandering daisy, western red avens, Columbia bitterroot, hairy stemmed sidalcea, withered bluegrass, alpine lily, fringed synthyris, and pink fawn-lily (personal communication from Margie Willis, Natural Resource Planner, Or. St. Parks).

## ANIMALS

A diverse invertebrate and vertebrate fauna is located within the boundaries of Saddle Mountain State Park. The streams which head in the park have anadromous fish runs, and Kevin Howe and Betsy Washington (Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University) reported find-

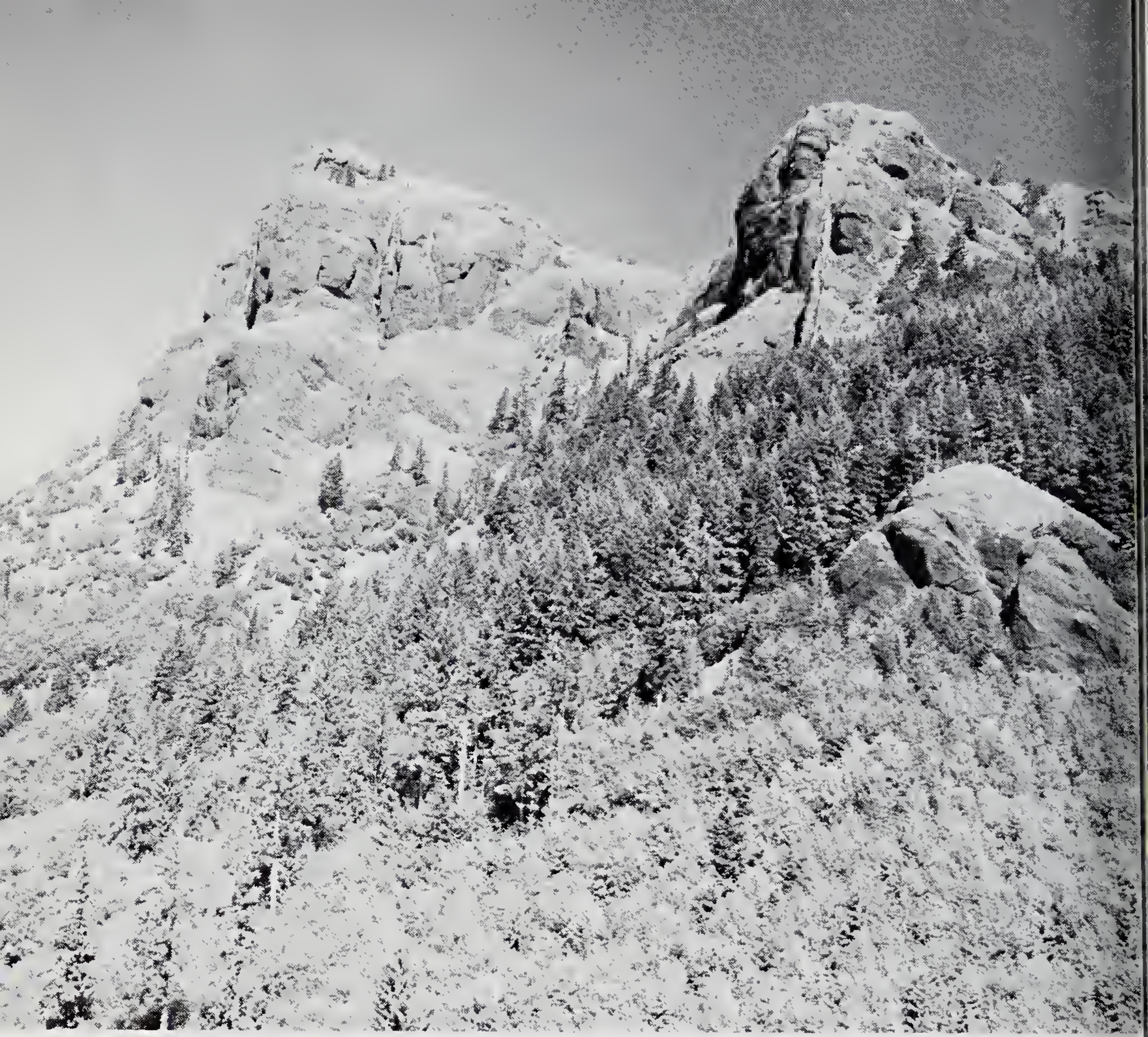


**Figure 10. Saddle Mountain is eroded from basaltic breccia that is cut by numerous thin dikes. Here the dikes appear to be in vertical fractures near the top of the mountain. The "hill" in the lower right is a probable landslide block that slumped down the steep mountain side. (Oregon Department of Transportation photo.)**

ing cutthroat trout and reticulate sculpin in Fox Creek and Youngs River tributaries *(Alaback and Frenkel, 1978, Appendix VIII)*.

"The strategic position of Saddle Mountain, in being close to estuarine, riparian, and forest ecosystems with an abundance of nesting sites, makes it an important area for nesting birds and resident mammals. The variety of dead and downed material in the old-growth forests is of particular importance in providing useful habitat for rodents and other small mammals which in turn provide food for a whole host of predators" *(Alaback and Frenkel, 1978)*. R. M. Storm of Oregon State University compiled lists of ten amphibians (mostly salamanders and frogs), four reptiles (one lizard and three snakes), 69 birds (from rufous hummingbirds to great horned owls), and 44 mammals (from shrews and bats to coyotes and elk) most likely to be seen at Saddle Mountain; these lists are appendices I — IV in the analysis by Alaback and Frenkel (1978).

## CONCLUSIONS

The history of Saddle Mountain goes back more than 15 million years to when the area was part of the sea just off the coast of North America. Sedimentation was interrupted by lava pouring into the

Pacific Ocean after flowing from as far away as Idaho. The area was uplifted above sea level as the Coast Range was created. Degradation of northwestern Oregon, principally by stream erosion and landsliding, resulted in isolated peaks such as Saddle Mountain. The unusual and diverse flora of Saddle Mountain is in part due to repeated climate changes during the Ice Ages.

In their preserve analysis Alaback and Frenkel (1978) listed the principal natural features of Saddle Mountain that are reasons why the area should be protected:

"A rich and diverse flora for which Saddle Mountain is known. Botanists come from many areas to study the plants here, some of which are unique `Saddle Mountain endemics', some may be relict populations left after the last major advance of ice. Six of the species are on the national list of species proposed for threatened or endangered status.

Old-growth Sitka spruce forest, near the inland limit of its range in Oregon. Saddle Mountain is close enough to the coast to be under the influence of marine air.

Mature noble fir and western hemlock forests with trees over 100 years old. This area provides excellent examples of the forests once typical of the northern Coast Range which are now rapidly disappearing.

Undisturbed headwaters of creeks which still have native anadromous fish runs. These, too, are becoming scarce and are very important for study.

Grassy bald and rock garden communities found on the highest Coast Range mountains are well represented here on the three peaks of Saddle Mountain.

Resident populations of birds, fish, mammals, amphibians dependent on the various habitats found here. Most noteworthy, perhaps, are the Roosevelt elk and the reticulate sculpin (a fish).

Geologic formations both unique and representative of the Coast Range."

Saddle mountain is a beautiful and fascinating part of northwestern Oregon. The geological interpretation of the volcanic rocks at Saddle Mountain changed less than a decade ago, and the origin of some of the botanical features of the peak is still being debated. Few places accessible to the public have such an interesting natural history, and the view from the summit on a clear day is remarkable. Rainy days are reminders that the high precipitation is a key geological and ecological factor. The moisture helps to weather rocks, making them weaker and more susceptible to degradation by streams and landslides. The rain becomes surface runoff and groundwater. The weathered rocks are the soils in which the plants grow. The winter rains and summer fogs support the dense lush vegetation which exists on most of Saddle Mountain.

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# The Fulton Family

By Marjorie Halderman

THE FULTONS who established themselves in Astoria were of English and Scotch-Irish descent. The family was first established in the United States in 1700 in Long Island, New York. Two great-great uncles fought in the Revolution, by the name of Tomkins, one on the British side, one on the Colonial. Fultons also fought in the war of 1812 against Britain. The paternal grandfather of the Astoria Fulton men was Loami Fulton, born in Allen County, Ohio, and his son, Jacob, also born in Allen County, was a carpenter and builder. Jacob served as 2nd Lieutenant of the Iowa Volunteers till 1864. He then moved to Pawnee City, Nebraska in 1870 and engaged in the mercantile business.

### Four Brothers Came to Astoria

Jacob married Eliza McAllister (born in Pennsylvania of Scotch-Irish ancestry and orphaned early). Their marriage was in 1851. They had 8 children. One daughter and 5 sons survived. Four of the five sons became residents of Astoria.

The first son was Ambrose L. Fulton, born 1851. He was a graduate of North Western Medical College at St. Joseph, Mo. He came west in 1881 and practiced until 1893. His wife Anna, taught school for many years. Dr. Ambrose Fulton died in 1899, age 48.

The second son was born in 1853, Charles W. Fulton. He completed a full year in the Pawnee City Academy. He studied law under Judge J. A. Babcock and taught school winters. He was admitted to the bar in 1875. That year he came to Astoria when the city had 1700 souls and Judge Bowlby, Judge Elliott, Gen. O. F. Bell, J. Taylor and W. L. McEwan were the only attorneys. C. W. opened a law office immediately.

**Dr. Jacob Arthur Fulton helped establish St. Mary's Hospital in Astoria, 1905. CCHS photo #175-00F.**

The only daughter, Ida Fulton, was born in 1855 and grew up to marry William Halderman and was my grandmother. They remained in Nebraska.

The third son, Jacob Arthur Fulton, was born in 1858. He also graduated in medicine at St. Jo, Mo., and took a second degree at Bellevue, N. Y. He arrived in Astoria in 1883. He married Virginia Edee of Pawnee City. He also went to Europe where he attended noted clinics and took post graduate work at the universities of Vienna, Berlin, London and Edinburgh. He practiced in Astoria until he was a very old man. He was a leader in medical circles and was instrumental

**Charles W. Fulton, U. S. Senator 1904-1910. CCHS Photo #17-00F.**

in helping start the old St. Mary's Hospital. Jacob died in 1943 at the age of 85 years.

The fourth son, George Clyde Fulton, was born in 1860 and educated at Pawnee City. He studied law in the office of G. M. Humphreys at Pawnee City and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He went to Marion, Kansas and practiced till 1883, then to Snohomish, Washington and then came to Astoria where he immediately entered the law office of his brother Charles W. Fulton.

The fifth and youngest son, Lincoln Fulton also became a lawyer, but moved to Oklahoma where he lived.

So the four brothers were united here, two doctors and two lawyers. The two lawyers became active in Republican politics immediately and were active in state and national elections. C. W. Fulton was a state elector for President Harrison in 1889 and a delegate to the National Convention.

### Fulton-Hobson Marriages

The two lawyers fell in love with John Hobson's two daughters by his first marriage to Diana Owens. Charles W. Fulton married Ada Hobson in 1878, and G. C. Fulton married Maude Hobson in 1885. Charles and Ada lived at 7th and Grand, and G. C. and Maude lived at 8th and Grand in a home Mr. Hobson built for them out of cedar as a wedding present. The two doctors lived next to each other on Franklin between 12th and 14th. They and their wives, the 4 couples were very close in affections and were constantly visiting each other.

### The Haldermans

Meanwhile back in Nebraska, William and Ida Fulton Halderman had four sons and a daughter. Fulton, the oldest stayed in Nebraska; Dick came to Astoria and worked for the railroad in Warrenton. When he was nineteen, Charles W., my father, left the university of Kansas and came out to see what was going on and stayed. Fortunately his uncles found work for him at lumber mills, as bookkeeper and he lived for a while with his uncle Charlie. Then he fell in love with my mother, Bertha, John Hobson's youngest daughter, the third child in his second family. So Charles married Bertha in 1906.

### Senator C. W. Fulton

C. W. Fulton had earlier run for the U. S. Senate and won, so my father prepared himself to become his private secretary, so from the years 1903 to 1910 they were working in Washington D. C. Also Lincoln Fulton, of Oklahoma was serving in the House of Representatives. My Aunt Ada was there, and after their marriage my mother was there until my brother was born. So she and her half-sister Ada and my father and his uncle Charles had a great time, going to parties at the White House and doing all the exciting things senators do. Teddy

Roosevelt was president and the Capital was a lively place. Since the Senator was not socially inclined, my father was the escort of my Aunt Ada and later my mother to many functions. And he simply loved it. As did they. Charles Fulton lost his bid for reelection at the end of his term and began a new practice in Portland where he died in 1918 at the age of 60 years.

### Attorney George C. Fulton

George Clyde Fulton stayed in Astoria and continued to practice until he was an old man, dying in Astoria in 1943 at the age of 84 years. Their mother died in Astoria in 1913 at the age of 84 years. His firm later included his son Allen. His grandson, George Clyde Fulton is presently practicing law in Astoria.

### Attorney William Halderman

My father studied law under James L. Hope who had a little law school here when he first came to Astoria, and also was coached by his uncles. He passed the bar in 1918 but did not practice law for some time. He was in the fuel business until 1922 when he became postmaster and when he was out, there, in 1933, he opened up his own office.

Dad and his uncles were very fond of each other, and he and G. C. Fulton were the promoters of the Astoria Golf Club. Dad was the first president, and served for 14 years. He was interested in the Republican affairs and worked for the party and always served on committees for the old annual Regattas.

### Fulton-Halderman Descendents

Most of the Hobson, Fulton and Halderman family members had long lives. Frank Halderman, ten years younger than my dad, came to Astoria in 1918 with his wife Barbara, and he was manager of the Pillsbury Mill until the time of his death in 1956 at the age of 65. Their daughter Anne (Mrs. John McGowan) lives here with her family at the present. Mrs. Gene Lowe, granddaughter of G. C. and Maude Fulton lives near Gearhart, and Mrs. Henry Desler, granddaughter of C. W. and Ada Fulton lives in Seaside. Bill Van Dusen, grandson of Dr. J. A. and Mrs. Fulton is living in Astoria with his family. This well intertwined family still has descendents in the area, and it is not too easy to explain even to each other just how we are related. But it has been a wonderful clan to belong to.

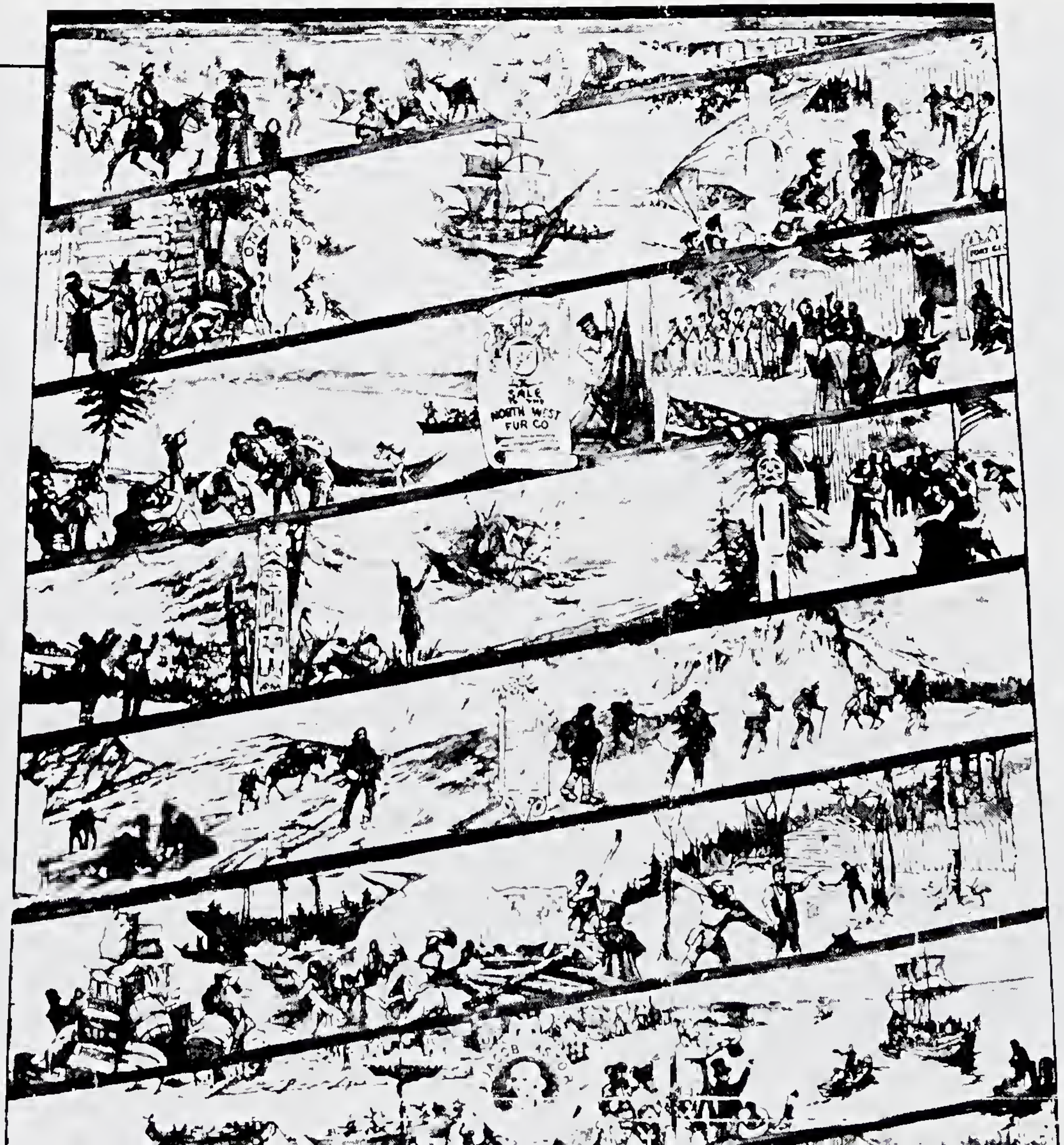
*Marjorie Halderman wrote this in 1974.*

## Class of 1910

Matilda Carlson Nordstrom recognized her class picture on the inside front cover of the Spring 1988 *CUMTUX*, and called to give the following names as she remembered them:

Mrs. Nordstrom appears in the second row of the High School group, second from the right. The student at the very top is Andrew Ferlin; the teacher is on his right. The rest are students Herbert Edling, Beatrice Richardson, Victoria Westerson, Ida Owen, Emma Jackson, Hilda Smith, Julia Dalgren, Al Grimberg, Emma Wesche and Mabel MacGinnis who were recognized by Matilda but are not listed in order of appearance. Perhaps some of the others will be identified. Call (503) 325-2203 or write to the Editor in care of The Heritage Center Museum, 1618 Exchange Street, Astoria, Oregon 97103.

## Important historical events are illustrated on Astor Column Frieze



Coming of the Settler and Civilization

Fort Astoria Restored to the United States 1818

Fort Astoria Sold to the British and Renamed Fort George, 1813

Pacific Fur Company Ship Tonquin Blown Up at Vancouver Island, 1811

Pacific Fur Company Overland Party Arrives at Astoria 1812

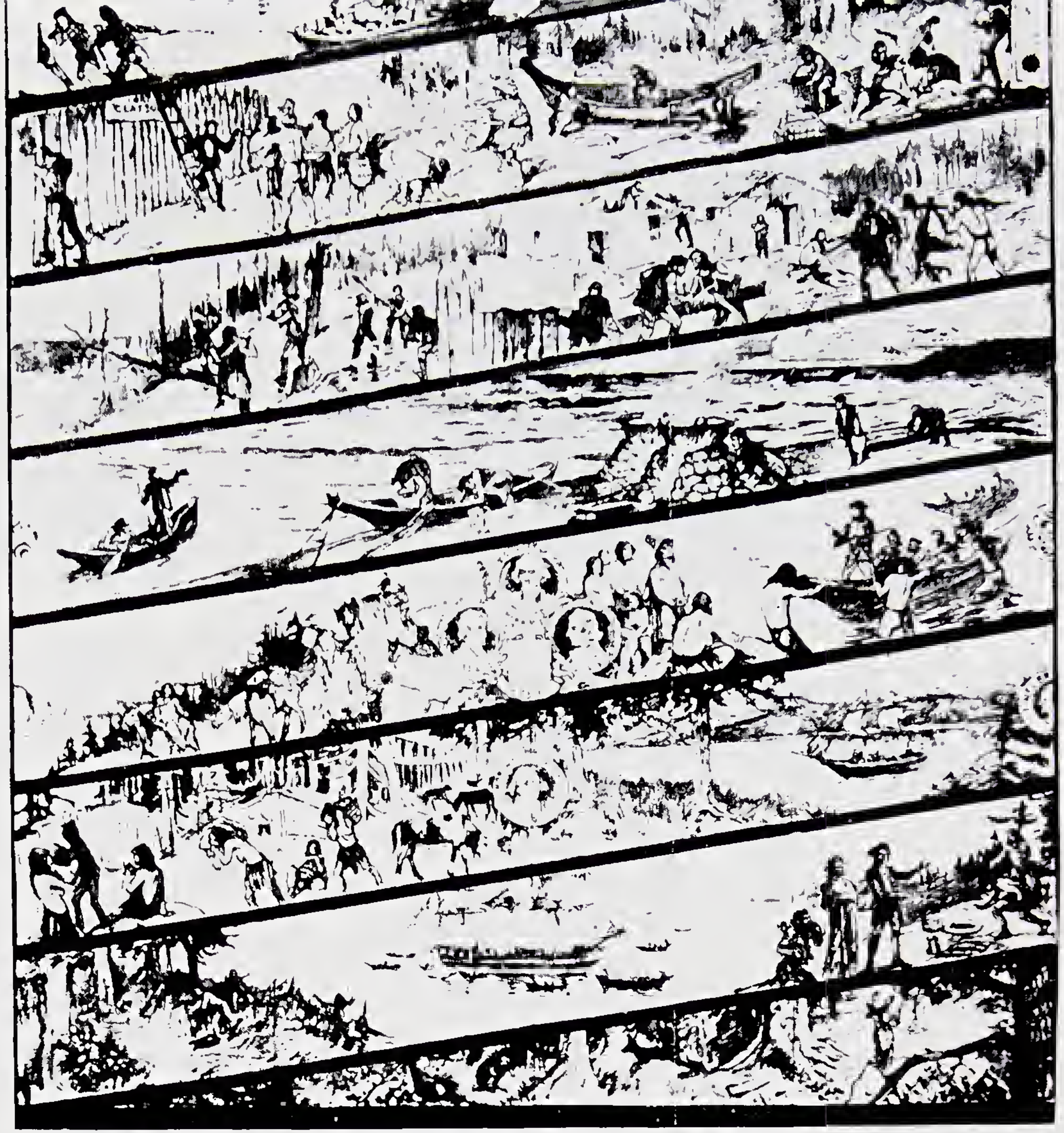
Ship Tonquin Arrives at Astoria, 1811. Building Fort Astoria

John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company Ship Tonquin Sails from New York, 1810

Native Astorians who remember the 1920's know that the historical column atop Coxcomb Hill was first known as The Astor Column, and only recently called The Astoria Column.

The Astoria Chamber of Commerce issued the first pamphlet describing the new monument in 1927 called, "The Astor Column". In this brochure there is a complete description of the column as follows: The column was built in 1926 by Astor descendants and the Great Northern Railway. It was designed by Electus Litchfield, noted New York architect and decorated by the Italian artist, A. Pusteria. The column is 125 feet high and encloses a circular stairway of 166 steps.

Important historical events are illustrated on the Astor Column Frieze: Here is a reprint of the events as given:



Lewis and Clark Expedition Builds Fort Clatsop and Spends Winter of 1805-1806 on Lewis and Clark River near Astoria

Lewis and Clark Expedition Boiling Sea Water to Obtain Salt

Lewis and Clark Expedition, First to Cross the Continent, Arrives at Astoria, 1805

Discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Robert Gray in Ship Columbia, 1792

Before the White Man—the Forest Primeval

*Astoria gained from their expertise in 1880's*

# Leathers Brothers, Boat Builders

THREE BROTHERS, Richard, Benjamin and Joseph Leathers came to Astoria as boat builders from Redwood City, California in 1872.

The brothers set up their boat yard at the foot of 4th Street in Astoria and almost immediately began to fill orders for boats of all kinds.

When the fishing industry was established along the Columbia River about 1866 a special gillnet boat was needed. Richard "Dick" Leathers built a boat to meet all requirements of Port Orford Cedar with oak ribs and copper riveted fastenings.

### First boats on coast

Besides fish boats, built by the Leathers builders, they had the reputation for producing the craftiest Whitehall boats on the Coast. They were featherweight sailing craft used for shore to ship fast service. So delicately were they built, they soon won first place on the river for speed and thousands of dollars in prizes, for races held with these, was won.

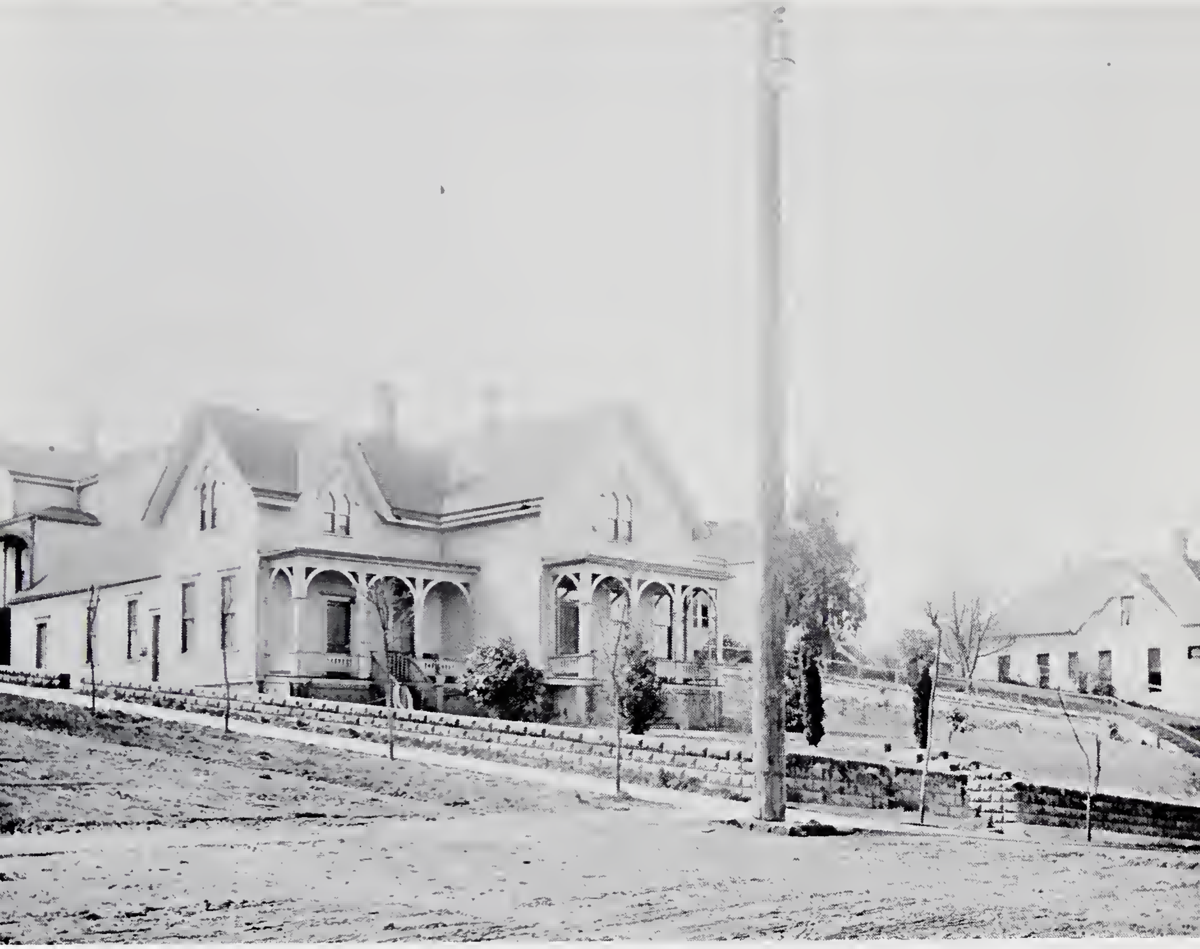
Benjamin D. Leathers moved on to Bremerton, Washington and established his own shipbuilding business. In the 1894 Astoria Directory, Richard and Joseph Leathers were listed as Boat Builders and lived at 175 Concomly Street in Astoria.

The two brothers went on as partners in the 4th Street shipyards, and the following prestigious list of boats and the year of their construction was listed in the April 29, 1912 Daily Astorian:

*1882 First ad appeared in the newspaper.*
*1883 Constructed first fish boat.*
*1896 Built a fish boat for A. W. Cook.*
*1898 Built steamer - Bathwick Lumber Co.*

**Richard Marshall Leathers was active in the civic life of early Astoria and is here shown as Regatta Chairman for the year 1906.**

*1899 Built two scows for Columbia Oil.*
*1899 Built six dories for the Schooner "Jessie".*
*1900 Leathers brothers were co-owners of the Schooner "Jessie".*
*1900 Richard Leathers built the 70 ft. Steamer for Harry Haslan and Max Skibbe.*
*1901 Built 75 ft. Steamer for Capt. Babbige called the "R. Miler" which became the transport for supplies for Fort Stevens Fort Columbia and Fort Canby, leaving the dock at the Ft. of 14th Street daily.*
*1902 Richard Leathers doubles the size of his shipyards.*
*1902 Launched the steamer "Alarm".*
*1902 Launched the gasoline launch "Ben Hur" for A.W. Reid*



**This is the Richard Marshall Leathers home which was built on the site of Fort Astoria (Fort George) in 1904. The Trullinger house is shown on the right.**

*1902 Launches steamer "Anna Barron", a cannery tender for the Thlinket Packing Company.*

*1903 Built a 77 ft. steamer for A. W. Reid.*

*1903 Built launch "Alexander Jr." for Alexander Muller.*

*1905 Built 55 ft. launch for J. G. Megler of Chinook.*

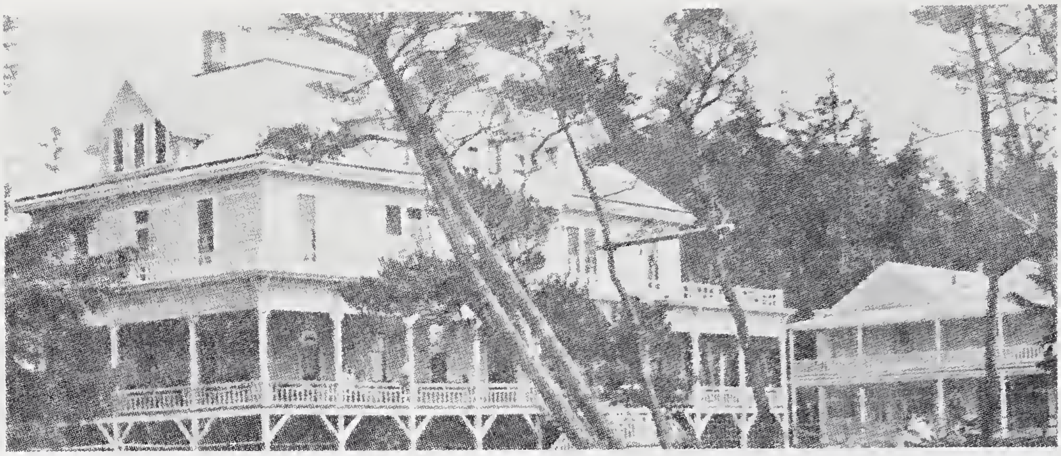
*1905 Built steamer "Shamrock" for John Pickernell.*

*1906 Mr. Richard Marshall Leathers was President, 1906 Astoria Regatta.*

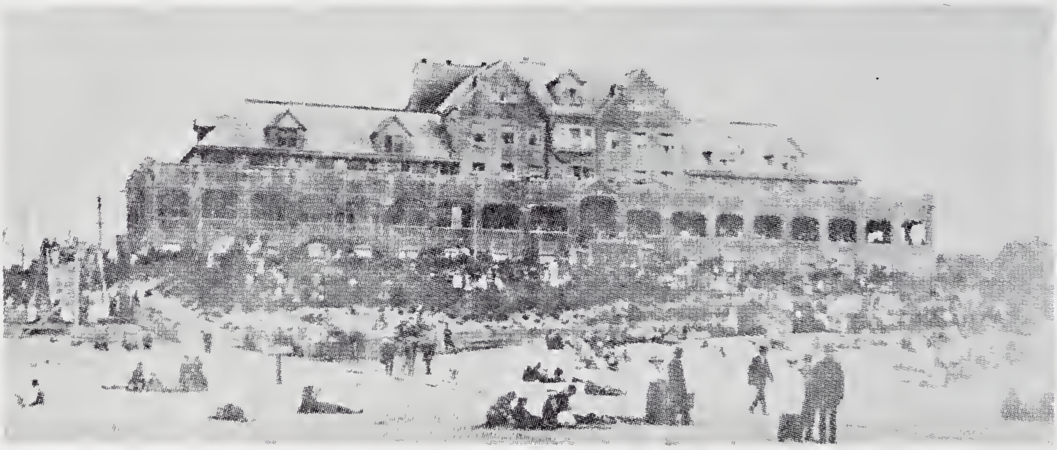
In 1904 Mr. Richard Marshall Leathers built a fine home at 15th and Exchange Sts. on the site of the old Fort Astoria. In 1905 he married Miss Anne O'Neil, a graduate in the first class at Monmouth Normal School, who was teaching in the Astoria School System. They began housekeeping in the newly constructed residence. In 1906 their son Richard Marshall Leathers Jr. was born, known to many Clatsop County and Oregon residents as Marshall Leathers.

When young Marshall was two years old, his father died after a brief illness in November, 1908 cutting short the career of a prominent citizen at age 54 years. His obituary read that he was born in Redwood City, California 1854. His funeral was at St. Mary's Church on November 26, 1908. Fr. John Waters offered the service and he was interred at Greenwood Cemetery in the Elks plot.

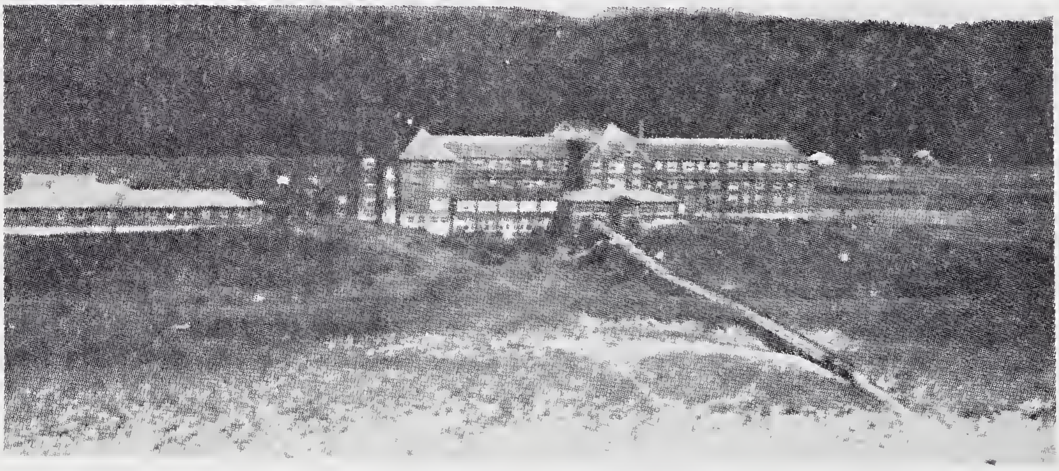
Marshall Leathers, the son of the ship



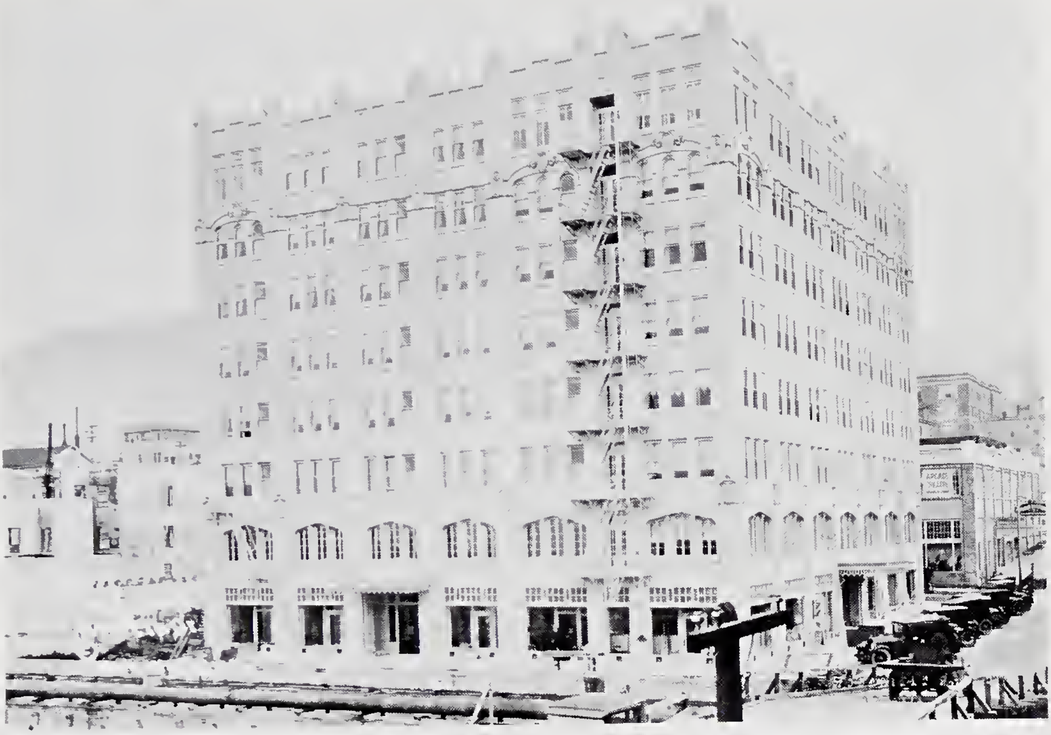
The First Hotel Gearhart. Opened in 1890, destroyed by fire in 1913, it was located where the city hall now stands. Called the "Neacoxie" after 1910, when the oceanfront second hotel opened, it was then used as staff quarters.



The Hotel Gearhart and Natatorium. Second of the name, but first on the ocean front, the hotel was opened in June, 1910, and destroyed by fire in December, 1915. Photo of 1914.



The Last Hotel Gearhart. The third Hotel Gearhart opened in 1923 and was demolished to make way for condominiums in 1972. It was located on the west side of Marion Avenue just north of the city limits. This photo was taken in the late 1920s.



The Hotel Astoria by photographer Frank Woodfield, just recently finished. Remains of burned out buildings still stand at left. Notice Lovell building with Arcade Theatre on top floor.

builder, became a well-known citizen of Astoria. Always interested in the history and antique artifacts of the area, he collected many fine pieces of furniture, paintings, and china of the early era. He knew of the early residents, their homes, furnishings and family histories and was a great source of information. In partnership with John Osborn, he managed the third Gearhart Hotel and the Astoria Hotel which became the John Jacob Astor Hotel of today.

Richard Marshall Leathers married Catherine Ann O'Brien, daughter of the William O'Briens, early pioneer Astorians.

Their son, Richard Marshall Leathers III is the only child born to them.

R. M. Leathers III, called Dick, married Margaret "Peggy" Ferguson of Portland, where they live with their four children, Catherine, Richard Marshall IV, Natalie and Kiren.

**Richard Marshall Leathers III "Dick" attended Military Academy in Tacoma, Washington 1964.**

Movie stars visit Astoria Hotel during the filming of a movie, "Roaring Timber" here. Jack Holt, Willard Robertson, Ruth Donnelly, and Raymond Hatton enjoying barbecued crab in the hotel "Where Everyone Smiles".

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*All photos courtesy of the Leathers family.*

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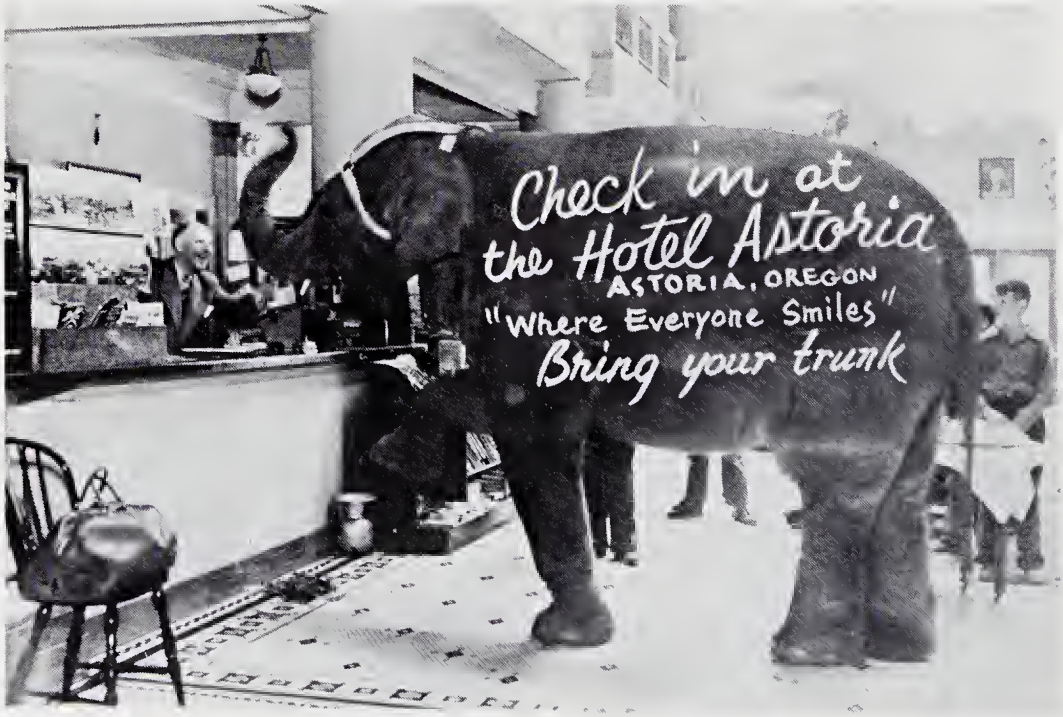
A novel advertising scheme for Hotel Astoria. Manager Austin Osborn greets a trunk-carrying customer in the lobby.



# Pioneer Days in Melville

By Violet Lindgren

MANY TIMES I think back across the years to my childhood, and try to remember some of the things my parents and grandmother used to tell about the early settlers that homesteaded, purchased farms, filed timber claims or just to work in the logging and sawmill industries in our area.

I cannot help but marvel at the many changes I have seen or was told about over the period of years 1880-1970. I cannot believe any generation of the future will ever see as many changes in the way of living as mine has. If my grandparents could see the speed and precision that things are done today, they just could not believe it. Or if my parents could have had a few of the conveniences we take for granted today, it certainly would have made life much easier for them.

Our Melville Valley is not very large. The farming area is not a mile wide at its widest point, nestled between two wooded hills; most of the farms being about one half mile wide, with the Lewis and Clark River flowing down the center. This farmland area would be about five miles long.

My father's sister, Mary Olson, was the first of our family to come to our area. She came with a group from Sweden in

**Dairy barn and milk house of a Clatsop County farm, circa 1912. (Astoria Chamber of Commerce photo.)**

**Johann Andrew and Clara Mathilda Olson. (Photo courtesy of Dyan Hartill.)**

1880. Usually a small group would come to America with someone that had been here before and had gone back home for a visit, who acted as spokesman for the group to help them with the difficulties of traveling in strange territory. They came by boat across the Atlantic, then by train across the United States to Portland, Oregon; then by boat to Astoria.

When Aunt Mary arrived in Astoria, she found work at my great aunt's (on my mother's side), who had arrived in Astoria with her husband in the early 1870's, and had a boarding house for fisherman. It was there Aunt Mary met the man she married a few months after arriving in Astoria. He was Neil Nelson, a Civil War veteran, who had come West and decided to file for a homestead in our valley in the late 1870's. His homestead title is signed by President Chester A. Arthur, the year of 1882. I am still living on 80 acres of that same homestead. They moved to the homestead in the Fall of 1880. A couple of years later, he had the opportunity to purchase another small farm about two miles away.

In 1882 my grandparents, Per and Cajsa Olson and their son Olaf, then 16 years old (who years later was my father), came from Sweden. They also came by boat, and train to Portland, then boat to Astoria. They settled on my uncle's homestead, and my aunt and uncle moved to the other farm they had purchased. Father got work in a logging camp. My grandfather was a tailor by trade in Sweden, but he never followed the work after coming here.

My great aunt and her husband, Carlotta and Charles Forsberg, decided to send for my mother, Augusta Lindgren (then 12 years old), and her brother Alfred (then 15 years old) from Sweden, thinking they would have better opportunities here, as they lived in a small village in northern Sweden. They came to Astoria in June 1884. Mother became 13 while crossing the Atlantic. She had been placed under the Captain's care and he had her brought to his cabin every day so she would not have to be in the crowded area on the lower deck.

His pet dog named Carlos stayed in the cabin. She could either play with the dog or look at books. If she wanted to walk around the deck, the Captain ordered Carlos to accompany her and take care of her. So Carlos always walked by her side. She often said she wished she had not been such a frightened little girl; it would have been a wonderful voyage. The Captain could not speak Swedish, but with sign language she understood fairly well. He was such a kind man, always a big smile and happy twinkle in his eyes. He gave her oranges to eat which she had never seen, and thought they were wonderful.

After arriving at her aunt's, her

brother Alfred worked at fishing and other work available in Astoria, later going down to Florence, Oregon on the Siouslaw River, where he had a fishing boat of his own for several years when he was accidently drowned in his early 20's.

My mother lived in Astoria for 9 years when she married my father in 1893. They moved to the Sackett place in Melville, a small farm which is now part of the Rita Olson farm (managed by her son Roger and wife, Carol). About 1850, the Sackett lumber mill stood where the Warrenton water reservoir is today. Most of the homesteaders (including the Hartill's and the Johann Andrew Olson's who lived in Melville at that time), logged timber for extra money. This mill was owned by the first husband of Elizabeth Sackett Rich. From the mill was built a parallel track of 2 by 4's that stretched through the timber down river to Logan's Landing (Logan Bridge on Lewis and Clark county road today). Lumber was loaded onto a wagon at the mill and pulled by oxen on the track. When it reached the landing, it was loaded into the water on a raft (by hand) and floated down to Astoria.

### Early Logging Methods

Early day logging meant falling trees by hand with a cross-cut saw, often standing on a springboard many feet off the ground, to be able to saw the tree off at the right place. A springboard was a 2" by 10" plank about 4 feet long. One end was rounded and was covered with a metal cap that had a raised, fairly sharp edge on the top of the metal cap. On the rounded end, small step-like holes were chopped in the tree, then this board was set in on an angle, then lowered. That sharp ridge would press into the wood on the upper side of the cut which would hold it in place, so the faller could stand on it with his calk shoes to saw the tree down. Sometimes several of these steps would have to be made to get up high enough. If a faller wanted to change his position on the board while sawing the tree, he would put the blade of his axe under the board and jump forward, then quickly lift the board slightly and swing it, doing this several times until he got it over where he wanted it.

Usually the fallers could put the tree where they wanted it to go, but sometimes would go wrong and the tree would start falling toward one of the fallers. If they happened to be up on the springboard, it meant jump in a hurry and run fast, as they never knew which way the butt of the log would bounce when the tree hit.

The lower part of the hemlock tree was very heavy and always made a sinker log, which is why such high stumps were left in the early days of logging. Many times after a log was put in the river, several feet would have to be sawed off some logs to make them float. Felled trees would have to be sawed or bucked into short lengths, all the limbs chopped off with an axe so they would not catch on the poles of the skid roads that had to be built. As the logs were hauled by ox teams, logs were rolled by hand with a peavey and a jackscrew. The skid roads had to be greased often so the logs would slide easily.

Quite a few miles above tidewater, a dam was made across the river and the logs dumped in the river above the dam. When the heavy rains came, the dam would be broken, then all the crew had to follow the logs down the river, trying to keep them off the banks and gravel bars until they reached tidewater, where they were caught in a log boom, rafted together, then towed to Astoria.

It did not always work out the way they had planned. The rains would stop and logs were left stranded along the banks, gravel bars and fields. Some of them could be moved into the stream with a Kapson, but with an ox pulling the beam around, it was slow and discouraging.

The earliest settlers who had places above where the Warrenton city water reservoir is now located, had practically no amount of farm land; a few acres at best. That area was always referred to as "Second Bottom". But each place had much virgin timber that was logged near the river.

Many of the men worked at the fishing industry in Astoria. They could only fish part of the year, as it was done with sailboats and men rowing the boats with oars. So the rest of the year they lived in their homes on the Upper Lewis and Clark.

There were not any roads through the valley; just wherever one could drive a sled and oxen across fields or along the bottom of the hillsides. None of the early settlers had horses. The only way to get to Astoria was by boat. Captain C. W. Rich ran a freight and passenger boat from Stave Bolt Landing (now Logan Bridge) to Astoria once a week, so the people hauled whatever produce they had to the landing and sent it on the boat. If the person was unable to go into town, Captain Rich would deliver the produce to the stores and purchase whatever supplies or groceries that were needed. Most of the produce was sent to Ross Higgins and Co.

**J. Andrew Olson's hay wagon. (Photo courtesy of Dyan Hartill.)**

### Stave Bolt Landing

Stave Bolt Landing got its name because a fellow used to cut stave bolts from the timber nearby. When he had a big load stacked on the river bank, he would order a scow and load and tow them to a cooper in Astoria who cut them up into staves and made barrels for the canneries. More fish was salted than canned in those days, and everybody purchased barrels. That was the way people preserved their food in the early days, packing fish and meats in salt brine.

My folks had a few cows and mother made butter from the cream, molding it into one and two pound rolls which were wrapped in parchment paper, then packed in specially made wooden boxes for shipment. Also she shipped eggs, but egg cartons were unheard of. So each egg was wrapped individually in a square of paper and placed in rows in a box to prevent breakage. The skim milk was fed to some hogs, and occasionally they would butcher one and ship it to town. They always had to keep enough hogs so they would have enough salt pork for their own use.

I can recall mother telling how she used to harness up the oxen to the sled and start for Stave Bolt Landing, the day before shipping day. Some places the road was almost impassable for mud, and it would take just about a day to prod the old ox through the four or more miles there and back home again.

Everything was hand work. Water had to be carried from a well, heated on a wood stove for washing and keeping utensils clean. Hay was cut with a scythe and raked up with a wooden rake. Old logs to be cleared of the fields had to be sawed in short lengths then split with a wedge, then mostly piled against some old stumps that they wanted cleared from the field, and set on fire. This smoldered for several months as more old decayed wood was piled on as it burned down.

Some of the early settlers were Andrew Olson, who lived far up the Lewis and Clark River. Three of their children still live in nearby areas. An early day incident of the Andrew Olson's was when they purchased an ox in Svensen and walked it to Astoria, loaded it on Captain C. W. Rich's boat and started up the Lewis and Clark River to Stave Bolt Landing. The boat had about two miles more to go when it got stuck on a mud flat, as the tide was very low that day. The ox got restless and started twisting and jumping in the boat, nearly capsizing it. They had to fasten ropes from the boat to some trees along the river bank so it wouldn't tip over. When the high tide came in, the boat righted itself and they continued on to the landing from where Mr. Olson and his sons started the long twelve mile walk to their homestead through rough trails and timberland, where the ox was staked out so they could keep him home.

About a week later he broke loose and started traveling through the woods. The Olson's followed his tracks for several days, then came out somewhere in the Young's River area. They stopped at a place and asked if they had seen the ox. Someone else had seen this animal come out of the woods, shot it, butchered it out and sold the meat!

I remember when I was about five years old, and Victor Olson (son of Andrew) climbed a large alder tree a couple hundred feet from our barn, and took two small bear cubs down, which he took home for pets. Several people watched him and were quite worried that Mamma bear would come rushing over and catch him with the cubs. He

**Victor Olson, George Hartill and Henry Olson.**

**Olaf and Matilda Erickson. (Photos courtesy of Dyan Hartill.)**

only had one hand, as he had lost the other in a sawmill accident. We never did see the old bear, so we never knew if something had happened to her or she just left when she couldn't find the cubs. He kept them a year then gave them to a Mr. Strom, who was the bridge tender on the Young's Bay Bridge. They were very playful and wanted to be held when they were small. They were always trying to climb up someone's legs so they would be picked up.

Victor also caught a baby raccoon one day when he was fishing. He put him in one of his socks and carried him home. He made a cute pet for a couple of years, until he started raiding the hen house and helping himself to their tame ducks. One day Victor and brother Henry was hunting, and their dogs treed a raccoon. They shot it, and it was still wearing the leather collar they had put on their pet. They felt real bad to know they had shot their own pet raccoon.

The Olaf Erickson's, who were my godparents, and their three sons were also early settlers. Another was Pete Jorgensen, who had three daughters. He worked at a fish cannery in Astoria and moved to Clatsop when the children were old enough to attend school, and he could ride the train to work. One of his daughters, Mrs. Henry (Pauline) Spicer, lives in Astoria. Another homesteader was Bridget Grant, who was quite famous in early Astoria history. Those were all located in the Second Bottom area of our valley.

### Cedar Stump House

There was Johan Linn and R. E. Jackson, who had neighboring claims. Jackson's claim had a large hollow cedar stump on it which he dug out, leveled up the ground for a floor, put in a door and window. It made a quite livable home. Jackson only stayed a short while. Sometime after he left, Linn's shake cabin burned down. Linn then moved into Jackson's stump home, living there several years. Linn had some trouble with his leg; went to a doctor in Portland who amputated one leg (after which he died). Jackson came back once after that, looked his place over, and was never heard from again. Today, there is no trace of the stump house.

Other settlers that lived in the larger farm area were John Elander, a bachelor who passed away many years ago.

### Cheese Factory

The William Hartill's purchased their farm from Matt Nyland. Mr. Hartill was English and his wife, Abigail, was Welsh. They had a home cheese factory, which his son George ran for quite a few years after he took over the farm in 1911. I can remember as a youngster, walking through the curing rooms and see row after row of different size cheeses. Those huge round ones around 25 pounds each were sold to the saloons, while the 6 pound ones were the popular family size.

Otto and Hannah Olson had a small farm. He had been a sailor and worked on boats in Sweden as a youngster. At age 16, he went to sea on a sailing ship, stopping at many countries around the world. When his ship arrived at the Columbia River entrance, he steered the sailing ship in across the bar, docking at Astoria. The Captain was a very cruel man and the men found it very hard to work with him. So Otto jumped ship at Astoria and he hid out for a year, never daring to go to Astoria for fear of having to go back on that ship.

Hannah came from Sweden in the 1890's and lived with my grandparents until she married. My grandmother always called her, her adopted daughter. Otto was usually my father's partner falling trees, as they worked in the woods for many years. They were not related.

The Andrew Anderson family, I believe, came here from Minnesota. Their daughter, Sophie, who later became Mrs. August Nelson, was a very popular school teacher in the area and Astoria for many years. The youngest daughter, Esther, was a Regatta Queen in Astoria, I believe, in 1912.

The Charlie Johnson's; he was one of our earliest mail carriers, taking the mail to town on Captain Rich's boat from the Melville Post Office, and bringing any incoming mail back. It was told by many of the local folks that after delivering the mail to the Astoria Post Office, he later met several friends and they visited several saloons during the day. The Postmaster had met him on the street and did not think he was in too good a condition to handle the mail bag. So he took it to the boat and left it in the care of Captain Rich.

When Mr. Johnson went to the Post Office to get the mail bag, the Postmaster told him what he had done and John was furious that he had given the mail bag to a party that had no right to take charge of it. When he got to the dock, he saw the boat quite a ways out heading for the Lewis and Clark River. So he immediately set out to rent a rowboat and took after the boat. When Captain Rich arrived at Stave Bolt Landing, he was waiting to receive the mail bag. He had rowed the 12 miles faster than the larger boat, which of course had to stop at different landings to unload passengers and freight. Many of the farms below Stave Bolt Landing had their own individual landings, where the boat would stop if there was freight or passengers going to Astoria.

Many of the menfolk did not go to town very often, as they worked in the woods and on their home places on days

**Charlie Johnson's son Willie, and Ellie Johnson.**

**Mrs. Charlie (Christine) Johnson. (Photos courtesy of Dyan Hartill.)**

**Clatsop County herd of Holstein milk cows, circa 1912. (Astoria Chamber of Commerce photo.)**

off. So occasionally when some of them returned on the boat, they were in pretty good spirits. One time, a particular fellow had purchased a new hat and was dancing a jig on the deck. A strong puff of wind took his hat off and sailed it down the river. When it hit the water he cried out "My hat!", and immediately dove over the side, swam down the river, retrieved his hat and swam back to the boat before the Captain got the boat stopped and could start back after him.

### Melville Name Origin

Daniel J. Ingalls received his homestead title in 1876; the paper is signed by President U. S. Grant. After building a cabin, he went East and married his childhood sweetheart. They came back and settled on the farm. They had three sons, so of necessity they built a larger house, which became our first Melville Post Office, named after their eldest son, Melville. I do not know just what year it started, but probably after 1883. The post office was later transferred to the William Hartill home about 1898.

The Ingalls had 15 to 18 dairy cows, mostly Gurnsey, so butter was the main product sold, with some pork and veal. As the boys grew up, they did some logging with a Kapson on their own farm. The second son, Clem, was a well known figure at the Clatsop County Courthouse as Tax Collector for many years, until he retired about 1960.

A tragic fatal accident took place at the Ingalls home in the earlier years, when a friend of theirs stopped by for a chat after he had been hunting. He was standing inside the kitchen door holding his rifle with his hands resting over the end of the barrel. One of the children who was crawling on the floor at the time, reached up on the gun to pull himself up, grabbing the trigger. The gun went off, striking the man in the head. There is still a hole in the ceiling where the bullet went through.

The Carl F. Harder family had one of the larger farms, with the most tillable land. They purchased the farm from a party by the name of Boelling, which contained 320 acres in the 1880 period. Mr. Harder had passed away quite a few years before I was born, from a severe kick in the stomach by a horse. Mr. Harder had come to Astoria first, then Mrs. Harder followed later from Germany. They had 10 children, all very active in community affairs during the early days. As they married and moved to other areas, only one son remained to run the farm. He also left, and the farm was taken over by three other sons at different times. Ralph Harder, after completing an agricultural course at the then Oregon Agricultural College, was sent to the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 to demonstrate the latest dairy equipment. This including an ice cream machine, with which he made and served ice cream to the people at the fair.

### Dog Powered Churn

Mr. Harder was a rather inventive person, always trying to work out some way to use less manpower. The main products from our valley were dairy, and the Harders had a fair size herd of dairy cows which produced a large amount of butter. They had a large size wooden churn shaped like a barrel, which was turned end over end by a crank to make butter. Mr. Harder made a treadmill and connected it to the churn shaft, then had two large dogs, which were put inside the wheel to run on the track to keep the wheel and churn turning until the cream became butter. Those dogs got to know which days were churning days, and would run off to the woods and hide. It was then the girls in the family had to run the treadmill, while the boys searched the woods to try and locate the dogs!

He also had a track treadmill connected to a circular saw that had a horse run the track. It was used to cut their stove wood. The Harder's had to dig 90 feet to get a good well, so he built a windmill over the well to pump up the water. He was always working on something to make the work easier.

The Lewis and Clark River made a bend on the line between the Dan Ingalls and Harder farms; then after a short distance made another turn, then straight through the central part of the bottom land. Mr. Harder figured if he dug a large ditch from the river on the lower part of his farm closer to the hill toward the Ingalls farm, then dam the river, forcing the water to cut through the new ditch, he could have his bottom land in one large piece. The tide came up almost past their farm, and high water from winter rains made it very hard to work the land across the river. No one had heavy enough equipment to take out long logs and put them in place securely enough that the winter storms would not take a bridge out.

Mr. Ingalls refused to allow him to dam up the river, as the banks along the river on his property were not very high and it would raise the water level of the river, resulting in much of the Ingalls farm being under water. So the big ditch, mostly dug by hand, had to be discontinued after being about two thirds completed.

Usually farm help was not too hard to get as many single men that worked in logging camps and fished on the Columbia River would work for board and room, when they were not able to work at their regular seasonal work. That way they saved what money they had made while working.

August Harder had a place, probably a timber claim that joined the other Harder farm, but on the West side.

The Olaf Erickson family moved from their homestead in the wooded area in the upper valley to take over his brother, Emil's farm, who had passed away suddenly. This farm was where Stave Bolt Landing was located. Emil Erickson had charge of the warehouse at the landing, checking the shipments of freight, and Olaf took over these duties as long as the freight boat operated. Mr. Erickson had quite a few dairy cows, many of them Jerseys. He later purchased a pure bred Jersey line and sold grade heifers at $20.00 each, in the early 1900's.

Just below Stave Bolt Landing was the Emil Alltopper farm. He was there only a few years when he became ill and left here. He was Mrs. Harder's brother, so they took charge of the place for many years. Hay from the Alltopper farm was loaded on scows, towed to Astoria to the cannery horse barns located on the low ground in the Columbia River. It was used for horse feed for the teams that pulled nets of fish on the beaches.

### Pioneer Burials

I remember there being a grave on the slope behind the Alltopper house with a picket fence around it. It was probably some member of the family, but I do not remember who it was. There is another grave a short way up the river from the landing and up on a slope above the river. A woman and her newborn baby are buried there. I have heard her name, but I never knew her. The last resting place of most of the early settlers is in the Riverview Cemetery (Pioneer Cemetery) about six miles below Stave Bolt Landing (now Logan Bridge). The cemetery is located on several acres of land donated by John Reith for that purpose.

These were all the bottom land farms in our Melville area. There were several smaller hill-land farms. There was Charlie Elant, who had black curley hair. He was always known as "Black Charlie", who lived back of Charlie Johnson's toward Cullaby Lake. As there were several Charlie's, in order to distinguish which one was being referred to, everyone used the nicknames, which they preferred.

Tony Anderson, a handyman carpenter who helped the farmers with their building needs, had just a small acreage. A fellow was staying with him for a few days and they got into an argument over Tony's shotgun. When Tony attempted to take the gun away from him, it went off accidently, striking Tony in the head.

The Walfred Johnson family: he worked in logging camps in the early years, after arriving from Sweden. In the early 1900's, he was road supervisor and tried to keep our roads in order with supplies available at the time, which was usually an axe, shovel and wheelbarrow. They later purchased the Charles Elant farm, so their two sons would not have quite so far to walk to school. It was still better than two miles to school.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Olson, parents of Mrs. Walfred Johnson and Mrs. Olaf Erickson, purchased the Tony Anderson acreage. They had formerly lived in Deep River, Washington. Their home was usually where about a dozen Scandinavian loggers gathered from both Deep River and local logging camps on Fourth of July and Christmas vacations. Some of the boys played the accordian, so Scandinavian dance music and happy dance times were held every

William and Abigail (Roberts) Hartill. (Photo courtesy of Dyan Hartill.)

evening at several different homes.

The Matt Hilstrom family had a farm that was later zoned in the Chadwell area. Mrs. Hilstrom was a midwife; she cared for many mothers and their families when the baby arrived. Her usual charge was $15.00 in the early years, and $20.00 much later. This included staying at the home for two weeks, doing all the housework, cooking and washing, besides caring for mother and baby!

Miss Brown, who built a cabin on a timber claim across the river from the Harder place, lived there several years. She had always been bothered with a very bad cough, but said her cough disappeared while she lived in her hillside retreat. Whenever she wanted to go town, she would walk down to the river across from the Dan Ingalls house and call. Then he would go after her in a rowboat so she could go to town with them and purchase her supplies.

### Law's Creek

The W. C. Laws had a homestead way back up the hill east of the Harder farm. They lived there quite a few years. They never had a road and everything had to be carried up the hill. They later moved to Astoria. Fruit trees were planted in a clearing around the cabin, but the bears soon wrecked them all after they left. The creek that runs down the hill past their cabin and emptied into the Lewis and Clark River, is still known as Law's Creek.

Another name I recall my father speak of, was a man he referred to as Strawberry Carlson, because he had a cabin high on some hilltop and a strawberry patch. Father always said they were the largest and sweetest berries he had ever tasted. There were other cabins scattered about the wooded areas, but the people did not stay long. Some became discouraged, or illness caused them to move out.

Many of the dairy farmers had mixed breed dairy cattle. In the early 1900's, William Hartill purchased some purebred Holstein cows. There were no regular beef type cattle in the early days. Cattle were brought to a Thompson farm near Seaside (in 1970 the Seaside Stock Farm) and held in corrals on a certain day. The farmers would walk to Seaside and purchase what animals they wanted, then drive them over a trail through the woods, about where the Wahanna-Melville cutoff road is today. Then each farmer claimed his animal as it passed his farm. Horses were purchased the same way in the 1890's. The farmers who could afford one usually purchased a bred mare, hoping to have a team in about three years.

### Sleds Used in Fields

About that time, the farmers began purchasing mowing machines, hay rakes and plows to make their work easier. They also bought buggys on wagons. Usually a sled's runners were worn out in one year and it took time to replace the runners. Or if one was broken, a new sled had to be made. It usually was no problem finding matched runners in the nearby woods, while today a natural sled runner is seldom found. Wagons were not so well liked in the fields during wet weather months, as they cut deep ruts in the ground where sleds did not.

Logging being the main early industry, some of the larger camps were Moorse Brothers and Watson & Wisner. My father worked for the latter while my Aunt Mary did the cooking for the work crew. The Watson & Wisner camp built a skid road for many miles across the hill-land to reach tidewater, and pulled their logs by oxen. The skids had to be kept greased, the ends of the logs snubbed or rounded so they would slide easier, and all the limbs chopped off close so nothing would catch and stop the logs. It was a long, tiresome journey everyday, as the oxen stopped often to rest.

John B. Yeon, a well known Portland business executive, was a bull team driver for the Watson & Wisner Logging Co. in the early logging years.

The Sackett family owned and operated a mill located just above where the Warrenton city water reservoir is now located. They just cut rough lumber and many of the early cabins were made of 1 by 12 inch boards with 1 by 4 inch battens covering the seams. The Sackett's built what was called a tramway near the Watson & Wisner skid road, but went all the way to Stave Bolt Landing. It was made like a railroad only they used 2 by 4's cut in their own mill, instead of metal rails. They had several wagons with special wheels that would ride on the 2 by 4's. These wagons were loaded with lumber and pulled by oxen along this tram way to the landing where the lumber was loaded on scows and shipped to Astoria to be sold.

Mrs. Sackett was a very capable and active person in our early history. In any severe illness, she was usually called. Due to the sudden illness and death of her husband, and the death of a son in a logging accident, she discontinued the mill. Later she married Captain Rich and moved to Astoria. She always remembered the old friends in the valley, and joined them on many occasions.

Others who logged in our area were brothers Charles and George Hartill, and John Tyberg who married their sister, Caroline Hartill.

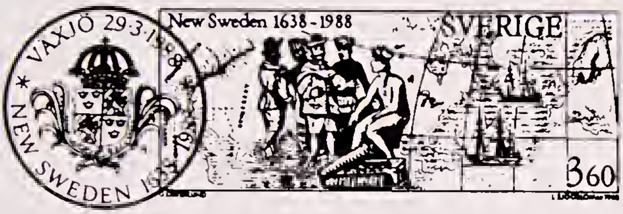
Supplies for the Moorse Brothers and Watson & Wisner camps were brought in by pack horses from Stave Bolt Landing. Several places along the route, the pack horses would bog down in the muddy swamp and the drivers had to fasten ropes to the horses and pull them through.

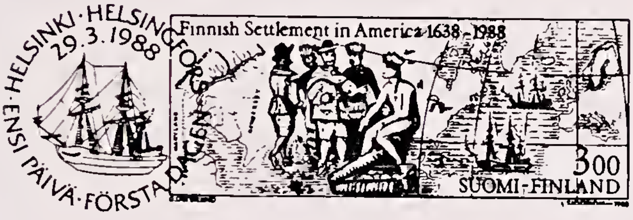
—— *To be continued.* ——

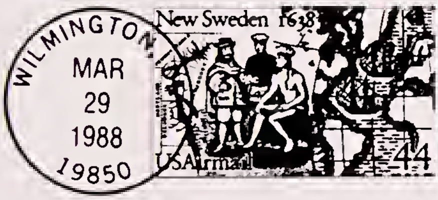
*Violet Lindgren was born November 17, 1902 in Astoria, the daughter of Olaf August Olson and Maria Viola Augusta Lindgren. She attended Astoria schools and on May 12, 1924 married E. Walfred Lindgren in Vancouver, Wash. He died in May 1976. They maintained a farm in the Lewis and Clark area and were active in the farm bureau. Violet died June 10, 1984 in Kirkland, Washington at age 81 years. She was buried beside her husband in the Riverview Cemetery in the Lewis and Clark area. Two daughters survived them: Marian Timm of Bellevue, Washington and Doris Lindgren of Pendleton, Oregon; three grandchildren Sharon, Stephen and Thomas Timm and one great grandchild, Marshall Timm.*

*The text for this CUMTUX was prepared on a computer, then transmitted via telephone line to another computer system for typesetting and formatting, which produced camera-ready pages on a laser printer.*

# 350 YEARS
# FINNISH–SWEDISH–AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP







År 1638 grundades på Nordamerikas östkust utmed Delawarefloden en koloni av svenska och finska utvandrare – Nya Sverige.

350-årsjubileet högtidlighålls under hela 1988. Posten i Sverige, Finland och USA deltar i jubileet genom en gemensam frimärksutgåva. Motivet visar de nya invånarnas förhandlingar med indianerna. Utgivningen vill stärka förståelsen och vänskapsbanden mellan de tre länderna.

Ruotsalaiset ja suomalaiset siirtolaiset perustivat vuonna 1638 Pohjois-Amerikan itärannikolle Delaware-joen varrelle Uusi Ruotsi-nimisen siirtokunnan.

Siirtokunnan perustamisen 350-vuotisjuhlallisuuksia vietetään koko vuoden 1988 ajan. Ruotsin, Suomen ja USA:n postilaitokset osallistuvat juhlallisuuksiin yhteisellä postimerkkijulkaisulla. Postimerkin kuva-aihe esittää uudisasukkaita neuvotteluissa intiaanien kanssa.

Julkaisulla halutaan vahvistaa maidemme välistä ystävyyttä ja yhteisymmärrystä.

In 1638, Swedish and Finnish emigrants founded a colony on the east coast of North America by the Delaware River – New Sweden.

The 350th anniversary is celebrated throughout 1988. The post offices in Sweden, Finland and the United States are participating in the jubilee with a joint stamp issue. The design features the new settlers negotiating with the Indians. The issue symbolizes the understanding and friendship between the people of the three countries.

Bertil Zachrisson
Generaldirektör
Posten i Sverige

Pekka Tarjanne
Pekka Tarjanne
Pääjohtaja
Suomen posti- ja telelaitos

Preston R. Tisch
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